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Other sides of Al-Azraq oasis

Page 12



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كتاب في القدس

NAMH, parents channel effort to help the handicapped

By Hene Shehlin
Special to The Star

"THEY ARE our sons and daughters. Some are born lucky in good health, others have to suffer owing to mental deficiency," says Aida Besaso, one of the founders of the National Association for the Mentally Handicapped (NAMH) in Jordan.

The tragedy of individuals with mental deficiency is intensified when the society is not aware of the problem. Consequently there is a shortage of centres to provide special care for the unfortunate members of the same community.

The problem in Jordan is acute. According to the recent annual report published by the Social Welfare Union (SWU) there is a handicapped population of not less than two hundred thousand. Only two thousand of them are provided for in governmental and private institutions.

However, Ibrahim Kattan, one of the founders and vice-president of the NAMH board of directors, as well as a specialist in special education, argues that the deficiency in Jordan far exceeds the published number. His argument is based on World Health Organization figures which estimate that 10 per cent of the population of any country are handicapped. They also suggest that two to three per cent

are afflicted with mental deficiency.

When the authorities at the SWU were asked by The Star to comment on the discrepancy in estimates of the handicapped population, they acknowledged the WHO percentage with reservations.

The definition of handicap may vary. A person with a missing thumb, for example, is not considered handicapped, while a missing arm puts one in that category. The SWU included in its report the mental, visual, hearing, mobile and multiple handicapped people registered with the authorities. However it is acknowledged that there is a number of unregistered cases in the remote areas of the Kingdom.

If either estimation is accepted, the 4D centres in Jordan, out of which 20 are for the mentally handicapped, fall far short of fulfilling the national need. This situation has been going on for many years. A decade ago parents of children afflicted with severe mental deficiency or with multiple handicap (more than one health deficiency, such as mental retardation as well as hearing or mobility impairment) did not know where to find help for the special needs of their children. The haunting question was "Where can these children go in Jordan?"

Linda Salaeh, was the pioneer in gathering parents and other specialists to establish a centre through "a parents' association," to cater for children rejected by other specialized institutions.

In 1979 the National Association for the Mentally Handicapped was set up. It started its kindergarten for 10 children, and in time more classes were added. Currently the NAMH centre has 41 students from 3 1/2 to 17 years of age, with various levels of mental retardation — moderate, mild and severe, as well as some with multiple handicaps. The NAMH claim that they are the only centre that accepts children with multiple handicaps in addition to being a leader in setting programmes for special education. They are proud of their six teachers, of whom three have master's degrees in special education and the rest are college graduates who have undergone extra training courses.

Furthermore, students from the University of Jordan, (B.A. and M.A. levels) attend the NAMH facilities as part of their programme to apply and observe teaching methods and tests undertaken at the centre. Amman Training College and the Jordan Junior College of Social Work also send their students regularly to observe classes at



A physiotherapist gives a handicapped child a walking exercise

Picture by Ibrahim Kattan

the NAMH centre.

The special care teaching method at the NAMH centre includes a personal programme for each student. According to the individual mental ability they are taught the academic curriculum of reading, writing and arithmetic, with the help of special drawings and toys. For example the reading book of a nine-year old child is adapted to his own environment. It has his own teacher's picture under the letter 'B' for Bebe.

It is evident that, at the NAMH centre, many youngsters are able to perform simple reading and arithmetic problems that are useful to them in their daily life, for example, how to read signs or pay for things purchased on their own. Music, exercise and art are also part of their daily curriculum.

According to teacher Halima Abu Za'ed, most of the mentally handicapped individuals, especially the ones with severe mental deficiency, require profound emphasis on behavioural development. Daily living skills — personal hygiene, eating, drinking and walking habits — need constant training and reinforcement. These functions are easy for a healthy child, but for children with mental deficiency they require perseverance and tolerance.

Other physical needs of the NAMH students are provided for at the centre. A physiotherapist

and a doctor attend the centre on a regular basis. A hot daily meal is served, and transportation is available for the students.

"Another important function of our association is that we offer evaluation for the mentally handicapped," says Sylvia Salem, director of the NAMH centre. Other centres, such as the King Hussein Medical Centre, refer patients to the NAMH for further evaluation.

Ibrahim Kattan expresses the urgent need for establishing a national evaluation unit in Jordan. Many parents were appalled that they had "to suffer long hard years" without anyone facing them with the fact of the mental deficiency of their children. One parent commented that even paediatricians do not tell the truth.

For example, a child now attending the NAMH centre was diagnosed for many years as "hyperactive", when he was suffering from mental retardation. Others have come from schools after years of failure. Now with the personal programme of special education, their development is noticeable.

According to the members of the parents' association parents with mentally handicapped children need to help themselves.

"We need someone whom we can talk to. That touch of understanding and direction helps to

رالي الاردن ووثبان

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organising committee of the Rothmans Jordan Rally and the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan wish to express their thanks and gratitude to all the government ministries, official departments, commercial companies, groups, societies and individuals who assisted and cooperated in the successful organisation and running of the event.

23 JUNE 1988

NAMH

release the pressure we live through," says Aida Besaso. For that purpose a consultancy service was set up at the NAMH centre. Leaflets and booklets are published, including information on how to deal with the problem and to accept and adapt oneself to having a mentally handicapped person within the family.

The NAMH hopes that, with aid from concerned members, a specialized family support unit could be set up in the near future. In addition to the training programme for parents and others, home visits to offer counselling and follow up would be part of the assistance extended to the afflicted families.

The country needs this project (family support unit) badly, commented Aida Besaso, and Ibrahim Kattan estimates a low cost for it. All it requires is a vehicle with a specialist in psychological counselling working closely with some volunteers.

The project aims at reaching those mentally handicapped individuals who are kept at home out of ignorance or owing to the unavailability of sufficient centres in Jordan. It is believed that such a facility is ideal for a country with insufficient funds to establish enough centres for the handicapped.

The NAMH has had some frustrations but those were due to the lack of funds and certainly not lack of qualified personnel, commented Ibrahim. More than 150 handicapped children are now on the NAMH waiting-list because the centre cannot accommodate their needs with its present facilities. Being short of budget the NAMH had recently to give up two centres after establishing them.

They are the Nazek Al-Horiri Centre for Special Education in Amman and another centre in Irbid.

The NAMH struggles alone in having its centre and programmes through private donations and fund-raising activities. The situation it collects could be anything from JD 0 to JD 50 per month. It is fixed "case by case" in accordance with the recommendation of the social worker, who studies the economic situation of each family. However, the average tuition paid is JD 20, although the actual cost is JD 70-80 per child a month.

To complete its role in the rehabilitation of mentally handicapped individuals, the NAMH hopes that it will be able to start an advanced vocational workshop, which is estimated at a cost of JD 30,000.

The NAMH centre will next month move its location from the Sports City. "At least 30 or 40 property owners are set to lease us a building to set up our centre," said Aida. The attitude of the public regarding the people's misperception of mental retardation. They seem to think that it is contagious.

In order to counter the cruelty of some "normal" children, who know the NAMH buses and wander at their students, the association is currently changing the name on the buses from NAMH to the National Association for Special Education. The project letterhead on the official correspondence paper would also be changed for the same purpose.

Sultana Shohadeh, a first-year student at the Jordan Junior College for Special Education, simply said: "I am here because of the general apathy towards these most unfortunate



The seven criminals hear their sentence

Murderers of military officer sentenced to death

By a Star Staff Writer

A MILITARY Court sentenced to death Tuesday four men who were proven guilty of a number of crimes ranging from armed robbery to murder. Another two criminals were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and another defendant, father of one of the young men who received death sentence, was sentenced to two years with hard labour.

The seven criminals were found guilty of several felonies committed in Amman between 25 November 1987 and 27 March 1988 for the purpose of attempted robbery.

They killed four people and injured another during several attempts to rob a military vehicle carrying the wages of the Fourth Armoured Division Headquarters.

Following a number of aborted attempts on armed robbery of

the military vehicle that took the lives of three innocent people, the gang succeeded on 27 March in attacking the vehicle carrying JD 19 thousand, killing its driver and fleeing with the money in a taxi that they had earlier stolen after killing its driver.

The seven criminals, Fa'ek Abdul Aziz, Tayel Sall, Faisal Sall, Mohammad Sall, Hussein Tawahia, Khaled Abdullah and Ali Mustafa were charged with criminal conspiracy, attempted robbery, armed robbery, highway robbery and possession of unlicensed arms. The first four received the death penalty and will be hanged to death, the fifth and sixth were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour and the seventh received a penalty of two years in prison with hard labour in addition to a fine of JD 50 for hiding the other

criminals' possessions.

During the sentence session on Tuesday, Military Court Chief Brigadier Mohammad Mango read the public prosecution's statement that found all criminals guilty of their charges in view of testimony and exhibits presented to the court by the witnesses and forensic experts, as well as the weapons found at the scene of the crime.

In a brief meeting with the press following the sentence, Chief Court Brigadier Mango said that execution will take place at any time between one week to two months from sentence day, pending endorsement by the Military Governor General, which should be followed by a Royal Decree.

UNESCO meeting ends in Amman

THE UNESCO Regional Office for Education in the Arab world concluded its meetings in Amman Monday after three days of discussions.

The meeting adopted several resolutions to support the regional programme for spreading primary education and eliminating illiteracy in the Arab world by the year 2000.

Education experts participating at the meeting, which was held at Jordan InterContinental Hotel, expressed their appreciation for the UNESCO for its support of educational programmes for the Palestinian people in the Israeli-occupied territories, and for the decision taken by the organization's general director to send a delegation to the occupied territories to get first hand information on Israeli measures against Palestinian students and the education process there.

The meeting also urged the UNESCO to adopt the regional educational programme and to rely support for it.

W.A.

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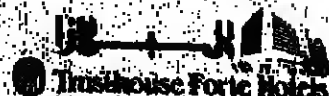


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His Excellency

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The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs,

WISHING HIM A PLEASANT VISIT TO JORDAN

Japanese Foreign Minister arrives in Amman: Talks to tackle Japan's role in Mideast peace process

AMMAN (Star) — The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sousuke Uno, will arrive in Amman today, Thursday, on the second leg of his Middle East tour that includes Syria, Egypt, and Israel. During the two-day official visit, Mr. Uno will hold talks with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rital, and Foreign Minister Taher Al-Maari, on the role Japan could play in the Middle East peace process, and the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Mr. Uno's visit to Jordan comes after about two months of Prince Hassan's visit to Japan in April this year, which was aimed at generating interest among Japanese firms to invest in the Kingdom.

Prince Hassan visited Japan at the head of a top-level government delegation and was accompanied by prominent Jordanian businessmen who conferred with their Japanese counterparts on issues of mutual concern, especially industry and investment.

The delegation participated in a seminar in Tokyo aiming, among other things, at activating Japanese involvement in the country's development plans, and made a major presentation on key economic sectors in which the Kingdom would like the Japanese to get involved.

Jordan and Japan have enjoyed friendly relationships since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1954.

A statement issued on the occasion of Mr. Uno's visit to the region by the Japanese Foreign Ministry said that relations between Japan and the Middle East countries, which have been drawing closer over the years, are based on friendship and co-operation.

The statement urged the achievement of an early and peaceful settlement to the Arab and Israeli conflict as a prerequisite of the peace and stability of the world.

"In order to contribute to the world, promote co-operation for the achievement of peace, and fulfill a role commensurate with its position in the international community, Japan will continue to co-operate positively with the countries concerned in their efforts to realize peace in the Middle East, based on the following principles:

(a) Peace in the Middle East



Mr Sousuke Uno

should be just, lasting, and comprehensive.

(b) Such a peace should be achieved, in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations, by (1) the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from all the territories it occupied in the 1967 war (Japan's also opposed to the construction of settlements), and (2) the recognition of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish an independent state, and at the same time the Israeli right of existence.

(c) Israel should withdraw from East Jerusalem. Any unilateral change of the legal status of Jerusalem, such as Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem, should not be accepted.

(d) The integrity and security of the territories of all countries in the area should be respected. For this purpose due consideration should be paid to just requests for security.

(e) The participation in peace negotiations of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, as a party to the problem representing the Palestinian people, is necessary.

(f) Japan supports the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East," the statement said.

Economic co-operation

Between 1962 and 1986 Japan's bilateral official development assistance to Jordan reached a cumulative total of \$129 million on a net disbursement basis. As of fiscal 1987, Japan had provided Jordan with a cumulative total of ¥45,700 million in ODA loans on an exchange of notes basis.

Japanese Ambassador 'Israel should withdraw from territories occupied in 1967'

AMMAN (Star) — Japanese Foreign Minister Sousuke Uno's arrival today in Jordan marks the beginning of his trip to countries involved in the Middle East peace process. Uno will meet with leaders of Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Israel to discuss the possibility of Japan's contribution in attaining peace and stability in the region.

Japan is deeply concerned about the situation in the occupied West Bank of Gaza, and has condemned the oppressive measures that Israel has taken.



Mr Makato Watanabe

In a special statement to The Star and Al-Dustour newspaper, Japanese Ambassador Makato Watanabe said that UNO's is part of Japan's efforts to expand the scope of international peace and to contribute to the solution of international problems.

Japan believes peace in the Middle East must be just, lasting and comprehensive, Watanabe said. Japanese leaders also support implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, he said.

Watanabe also said Japan's position on the Middle East peace process recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and it urges Israel to withdraw from territories occupied in the 1967 war. Japanese leaders also say PLO

participation in the peace talks is necessary, Watanabe said.

"Japan is deeply concerned about the situation in the West Bank and Gaza, and has condemned the oppressive measures that Israel has taken," he said.

While in Jordan, Uno and Jordanian leaders will review the bilateral relationship between Japan and Jordan, particularly the follow-up on His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's April visit to Japan.

Ambassador Watanabe said that Mr. Uno's visit to the Kingdom will be "a good opportunity to initiate the implementation of the pledge made by the government of Japan to extend 300 million dollar concessional loans to Jordan."

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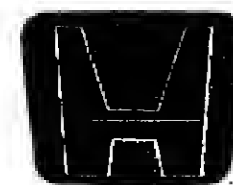
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The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs

WISHING HIM A PLEASANT VISIT TO JORDAN



Glimpses of private schools in Jordan

By Linda Busche
Star Staff Writer

LINDA KILAN doesn't mind quarrels among her students. Quarrelling is communicating, and in Kilan's special English classes at the International Community School (ICS), oral communication is necessary.

"If you come into my classroom and there's a big row going, that's a good thing," says Kilan, who teaches English as a foreign language for four- to 14-year-old students.

The ICS offers an international curriculum for children of any nationality whether or not they speak English. Small groups of children are taken from their classes for "special English" until their levels of competence enable them to cope in the classroom.

The school serves the foreign community in Jordan and Jordanian parents who want their children to have an English-language education. Headmaster Trevor Clare says. ICS students are of 30 nationalities; 20 per cent are British, about 15 per cent are Japanese, and 12 per cent are Jordanians.

"The curriculum is broadly based so that any child returning to his or her home country will be able to fit easily into his own educational system," Clare said. "It's an environment where every child... feels at home."

With an enrollment of 210, the student-teacher ratio is 11-1. All but three teachers are British, and the entire staff was trained, and had experience, at UK schools.

"We don't recruit teachers straight out of training colleges," Clare says. "This requires very special teaching skills." Clare recruited half the staff, including the two special English teachers, from the United Kingdom and hired them as contract teachers.

chers. The other half live in Jordan either temporarily or permanently. Those teachers balance the staff and keep low the rate of turnover.

At least 20 per cent of children in Amman attend private schools, including those, like ICS, that cater to the international community. By educating that 20 per cent the private schools relieve the government of a large burden, an official from the Ministry of Education said.

"It saves the government time and money," said Dr Hussein Abdul-Fattah, chairman of the curriculum directorate's foreign language section. "Presumably private schools offer a better education; they have less students, more qualified teachers, and better school facilities... and the use of English is a great advantage."

Government schools often have a 50-1 student-teacher ratio, whereas private schools' student-teacher ratios are fewer than 15-1, Dr Fattah said. The ICS has a 12-1 ratio, and the Amman Baccalaureate School has an 8-1 student-teacher ratio.

For students attending schools such as ICS, ABS, the American Community School, the New English School and Ecole Française, a private education is a multicultural education. The first-hand introduction to world cultures is an additional benefit of some private schools, Dr Fattah said.

ACS provides a curriculum based on the American educational system for students of 39 nationalities in grades K-12. ABS, a Jordanian school, has 22 nationalities in its elementary and secondary programmes. Like all private schools they

must submit their curriculum and syllabus to the Ministry of Education for approval. The Ministry checks to make sure that the books are not anticultural, Dr Fattah said. Although their curricula vary, their course distributions often exceed the minimum requirements set by the Ministry, Dr Fattah said.

The Ministry stipulates that students fulfil 31 to 34 credit hours for literary or science degrees. Students following the literary curriculum must complete at least three hours of Islamic Education, seven hours of Arabic, six hours of English, three hours of Arab history, three hours of math, three hours of science, three hours of Arab world geography, two hours of Arab society, one hour of physical education and one hour of domestic education. Girls must complete two hours of domestic education.

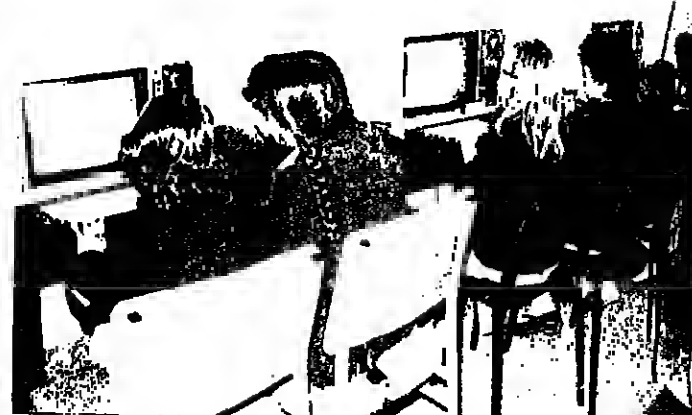
Students working on the science curriculum must complete three hours in Islamic education, five hours of Arabic, five hours of English, six hours of math, five hours of physics, three hours of chemistry, three hours of biology, two hours of Arab society, one hour of physical education and one hour of domestic education.

According to Dr Fattah, the multicultural education provided in these schools "opens windows to the outside world."

"People — if they can afford it — can have a different kind of education," he said.

Fattah said that a hidden benefit of the foreign schools is that they function as a factor of change. Depending on their social classes, students may or may not become isolated from their own societies, he said.

"If a student comes from a high



Students at private schools have access to more developed learning methods.

gher class, he will not see much difference in the school's environment," Dr Fattah said. "If he is from a poor or rural background, he will find it shocking."

Although tuition costs often prevent poorer students from attending private schools, they are sometimes able to obtain scholarships, Dr Fattah said.

Tuition at ACS starts at US \$4,295 for students in grades K-8. Seventh and eighth grade students pay US \$4,930, and those in grades 9-12 pay US \$5,760 per year. ICS tuition for the reception class (three and four year olds) is JD 570 per year. Tuition for other classes is JD 1,260 a year.

"Because students pay, they are often highly motivated," Dr Yousef Ulayyan, from the curriculum directorate's foreign language section, said.

Both the ACS and the ABS claim to be academically rigorous. ACS is college preparatory and offers Advanced Placement tests in calculus, French, Spanish, Pascal, European History, and English. At least 95 per cent of the school's graduates are admitted to universities in the United States.

Because many students enroll with little or no English there are no entrance requirements. Students are evaluated by the Metropolitan and Iowa standardized tests. "We basically want good students," director Richard Krajczar said. Many of the students at ACS have parents in the foreign service. Other students were educated in the States.

"It's always the same system," Krajczar said. "This is what kids would get at an average high school in Kansas."

Krajczar said that the curriculum emphasizes research skills and helps to build responsibility and character.

Of the 340 enrollments, about 45 per cent of the students are Americans, and 20 per cent are Arabs. Many of the students have dual nationalities. The majority of the faculty — about 80 per cent — is also American. Other teachers are Europeans, Asians, or Arab-Americans.

The school offers classes in Asian studies, Middle Eastern history and comparative government, as well as field trips to Aqaba and Petra. "We try to take advantage of where we're living," he said.

Bilingualism is the most important aspect of ABS, headmaster Boyd Robert said. The school follows the basics of the Ministry of Education programme and supplements it with French, Arabic and extracurricular activities.

"We introduce French as soon as the other two languages are secure," Robert said.

For students in grades 1-4, two-thirds of the class work is in Arabic and one-third is in English. In grades five and six, two-thirds of the classwork is in Arabic and one-third is in English. Students in grades seven and eight work half in English and half in Arabic. However, end hall in Arabic. However, end hall in Arabic. However, end hall in Arabic.

Students may follow one of two programmes in high school. Some prepare for the International General Certificate of Secondary Education at the end of grade 10, and others prepare for the International Baccalaureate.

Seventy-five per cent of the 237 students are Jordanians. About 10 per cent are Europeans and North Americans. The IB allows foreign students to take the exam in their own languages. Because the students are largely Jordanian, students are encouraged to become more familiar with their own history and culture, Robert said.

23 JUNE 1988

THE JERUSALEM STAR

New instructions to increase remittances

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

THE CENTRAL Bank of Jordan's deputy-governor, Dr Shukri said Sunday that the new official figures of remittances into the Kingdom from expatriates indicate a rise in value compared with 1986 figures, yet CBJ figures for the first quarter of this year indicate an increase in remittances by 29 per cent over 1987.

Speaking to an audience at an annual forum on Jordan's current economic situation, organized by the American Club of Beirut, Dr Shukri said the CBJ would issue new instructions at the end of the month to control foreign exchange dealings and to organize a local money market in order to preserve and increase Jordan's reserves of foreign currency. He stated that the CBJ would regulate the foreign exchange money market, were necessary regulations, and that the new instructions would increase remittances into the Kingdom, thus enhancing Jordan's reserves of foreign currency.

President of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, Mr Mohamed Asfour, also stressed the need to develop and encourage remittances of Jordanian expatriates.

expatriates as a basic and stable source of foreign currency. "Up to date, the Jordanian expatriates' remittances are unorganized and very according to the economic instabilities. The time has come to develop a suitable mechanism that would ensure the continuity and monitoring of remittances to become a fixed source of foreign currency," he said.

Minister of Industry and Trade, Mr Hamdi Tabba' told the forum that the Kingdom's shortage of foreign exchange reserves was due to a number of elements. The main element, he said, was Jordan's slowdown in overall economic growth, which was affected by the international economic situation, the decrease in Arab aid to Jordan, and a decline in the Jordanian expatriates' remittances.

Mr Tabba' said that Jordan had undertaken different policies and measures to enhance the recovery of the Kingdom's economy, but despite these measures, he stressed the need for greater efforts and radical changes in the economy. He called for less consumption and greater production to replace expenditure on imported foreign products by an increase in spending on local products. Mr Tabba' also called for the reconsideration of Jordan's protectionist policies. "We are in a

four of productive protectionism only," he said.

Another important issue referred to by Mr Tabba' was taxes. He said that some economic decision-makers believed that tax levels had become exhausting, and others said that a great part of the Kingdom's general expenditure should be financed from the "citizens' pockets". "The tax issue should be re-evaluated in view of all the individual and collective concerns to reach a fair solution," Mr Tabba' suggested.

Mr Asfour pointed out that the Kingdom's economic problems relate to three basic issues:

- The Kingdom's reserves of foreign exchange and its reflection on the value of the Jordanian dinar,
- The labour markets open for Jordanians locally and abroad,
- The level of economic activity in the different markets.

He said "naturally, economic priorities in Jordan should be determined in the light of these problems and difficulties. Thus, the development and preservation of Jordan's foreign exchange reserves was a basic goal in Jordan's economic policy."

Some of the measures and policies suggested by Mr Asfour

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Some of the measures and policies suggested by Mr Asfour



Participants at the open forum on Jordan's current economic situation stressed the need to develop and encourage remittances

to boost the kingdom's economy were the development and encouragement of Jordan's exports, along with an effective participation of the private sector and the need for "balanced protectionist policies," taking into consideration the interests of all parties.

President of the Amman Chamber of Industry Mr Khaldoun Abu Hassan told the forum that the industrial sector in Jordan plays an important role in the Kingdom's economy. The latest industrial statistics for 1986 indicate that there are 1845 industrial institutions in Jordan employing five workers or more, and there are 7785 handicraft factories.

He added that in the period between 1981 - 1986, the industrial sector generated 18 per cent of gross domestic products (GDP). In 1986, it generated JD 247 million in current prices, which exceeded, for the first time, the amount generated by the wholesale and retail sectors, together with restaurants and hotels, which decreased in 1986 to JD 234 million after reaching JD 256 million in 1985.

Scandclub gets down to work

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star



Lars Lonnback

A week which has seen a Finnish loan to Jordan endorsed by the Cabinet, new at consultants for Sweden on support for an electricity project and a Scandian presence among bidders for a Telecom Corporation (TCC) project, Jordanian Scandian relations would seem to be thriving. But for a number of the newly formed try of Education programme and supplements it with French, Arabic and extracurricular activities.

"We introduce French as soon as the other two languages are secure," Robert said.

For students in grades 1-4, two-thirds of the class work is in Arabic and one-third is in English. In grades five and six, two-thirds of the classwork is in Arabic and one-third is in English. Students in grades seven and eight work half in English and half in Arabic. However, end hall in Arabic. However, end hall in Arabic. However, end hall in Arabic.

23 JUNE 1988

Why didn't we think of it earlier?



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ALGERIA

Electric shovels. Supply of two electric shovels with cables, each of live-seven cubic metres. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprise Nationale du Fer & du Phosphate (Ferphos). Bureau Ferphos, 127 Boulevard Salah Bouaskoul, Algiers; or from Entreprise Ferphos, Headquarters, ZHUN 11, Tabessa, PO Box 122, telephone 974656-9/972404, telex 85.004-5. CD 16 July.

Moulds. Tender no. 2/88 AMC/UC/C. Supply of six aluminium injection moulds for gas parts. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprise Nationale du Fer & du Phosphate, P.D. Box 02, Route de Batne, El-Eulme, Setif. CD 4 July.

Looms. Tender no. 003/DT/1988. Supply, installation and commissioning of looms, including auxiliary equipment with an annual output of 1.35 million line metres. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprise des Industries Textiles Cotonières de Dzaïr Ben Khedda (Cotitex), Direction Technique, Complexe de Tizi-Ouzou. CD 4 July.

Electrical equipment. Tender no. 12 ENFHUN/87. Supply, in four lots, of equipment, including electro-pumps, electrical equipment, taps and fittings, and reservoir. Details on payment of AD 300 from Entreprise Nationale de Forage Hydrolique du Nord, Hydro-Forage Nord, Unité Electromécanique (ENFHNU-EM), 24 Rue des Frères Bouadou, 81 Moudra, Algiers. CD 26 June.

Computing equipment. Tender no. 13207D 488. Supply of computing equipment. Details on payment of AD 200 from Société Nationale des Transports Ferroviaires (SNTF), Unité Centrale Approvisionnement, 12 Avenue de l'ALN, Hussein-Dey, Algiers. CD 11 July.

Tugs. Supply of two sea tugs to harbour companies in Arzew and Skikda. Details on payment of AD 400 from Entreprise Portuaire d'Arzew (EPA) 45 Rue Alesat Idr, Arzew; or from Entreprise Portuaire de Skikda, Avenue Razki, Skikda. CD 26 June.

Generating sets and evaporators. Tender no. DT/88. Supply in two lots of 1) 4,000 generating sets; and 2) 6,250 evaporators. Details on payment of AD 100 for each lot from Entreprise Nationale d'Approvisionnement et d'Exploitation des Installations Techniques (ENAPAT), Direction des Approvisionnements, 87 Boulevard Mohamed V, Algiers. CD 28 June.

Hydraulic press. Tender no. 02/700/88. Supply of horizontal hydraulic press and other equipment. Details on payment of AD 100 from Entreprise Nationale de production de matériaux Hydrauliques, Compagnie Pompes-Vannes de Berrouaghia, Direction des Achats & Approvisionnement du Complexe, Wilaya de Medse. CD 26 June.

Tyre retreading unit. Tender no. D2/88. Supply, installation and commissioning of a truck tyre retreading unit with an annual output of 10,000 tyres. Details on payment of AD 300 from Entreprise de Gestion de la Zone Industrielle de Skikda (EGZ), Projet BR1, PO Box 120, Skikda 21.000. CD 11 July.

Vehicle production. Supply, installation and start-up of equipment and spares, including equipment for gears, brakes and filters, and provision of engineering and professional training to Bechar vehicle parts production unit. Details on payment of 6200 from Entreprise Nationale d'Articles de Quincaillerie & Serrurerie (ENACS), Fabrication d'Articles Automobiles de Bechar, Route de la Gare, Saba-Ail, Souela, Wilaya de Tipaza. CD 28 June.

IRAQ

Details of the following four tenders may be obtained from Caster, State Battery Manufacturing Enterprises, Al-Wazirya, PO Box 190, Baghdad, telex 212712 balon k, cable BATREN BAGHDAD:

Paper materials. Tender no. 30/5/88. Supply of rolled polyvinyl chloride (PVC) film, rolled Kraft paper and packing case container for dry batteries. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of 10.5. CD 30 June.

Chemical materials. Tender no. 31/5/88. Supply of methyl cellulose,

electrolytic manganese dioxide and ammonium chloride for electrolysis. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 4 July.

Polyethylene seal. Tender no. 32/5/88. Supply of polyethylene seal. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 7 July.

Pure feed. Tender no. 33/5/88. Supply of pure feed. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 10 July.

KUWAIT

Details of the following 14 tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Youssef al-Shomali Building, Near Al-Sharq Police Station, Tareq Bin Ziad Street, Safat, telex 44048 etc kt:

Fire-fighting equipment. Tender no. PTT/87/13-87/88. Design, supply, installation, replacement and maintenance, for the Communications Ministry, of fire-fighting equipment and appliances for manual and automatic network in telecommunications and cable centres. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 26 June.

Sports clothes. Tender no. PTT/88/88. Supply, to the Education Ministry, of sports clothes. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 26 June.

Fire-fighting team. Tender no. H-8/002. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of fire-fighting team. Bid bond is 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 26 June.

Steel plates. Tender no. S/2780. Supply, to Kuwait Oil Company, of steel plates. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 28 June.

Seamless flined pipes. Tender no. 758F/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company - Mina Abdullah refinery, of seamless flined pipes. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 2. CD 4 July.

Floating head-cover pipes. Tender no. 4080/9. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company - Shuaiba refinery, of bundles of floating head-cover pipes. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 5. CD 4 July.

Cables and fibre optic appliances. Tender no. PTT/87/14-87/88. Supply, installation and maintenance, to the Communications Ministry, of cables and fibre optic appliances for broadcasting equipment. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 28 June.

Office-cleaning works. Tender no. HMM-1-88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Carrying out, for the Public Authority for Civil Information, cleaning works at main offices, branches and sites. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 28 June.

Surgical instruments. Tender no. MTM/31/87. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of surgical instruments for eye operations. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 28 June.

Dental appliances. Tender no. MTM/20/87. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of dental appliances and furniture for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 28 June.

Laboratory appliances. Tender no. MTM/8/87. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of laboratory appliances for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 28 June.

Dental laboratory. Tender no. MTM/30/87. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Design, supply and installation, for the Public Health Ministry, of dental laboratory for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 28 June.

Tree and plants. Tender no. PTT/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of tree and plants plus relevant works. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 21 June.

SAUDI ARABIA

Building construction. Tender no. 25-1408/08. Construction of temporary administration building. Details on payment of SR 5,000 from King Saud University, University Street, Dhahran, PO Box 2454, Riyadh 11461, telephone 4877000, telex 401019 kau sa. CD 12 July.

Claresroom construction. Tender no. 8. Construction of additional claressrooms at Al-Motheen Ibn Herthan and Filali schools. Details on payment of SR 100 from Directorate of Education, Abha, telephone 2248813. CD 28 June.

Building discrepancies completion. CD Extension. Tender no. 12/17. Completion of discrepancies at education directorate building in Wadiah. Details on payment of SR 200 from Directorate of Education, Wadiah, telephone 8221089. New CD 26 June.

Tourist project construction. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Carrying out first construction phase of the coastal resort city project on the coast north of Jeddah. This will include: 1) excavation, backfilling and site preparation; 2) dredging works; 3) roads, parking sidewalks and street lighting; 4) marina development and related concrete works; 5) main utilities network for electricity, drinking water, sewage, irrigation, closed circuit television and telephone. Details on payment of SR 10,000 from the Saudi Company for Recreation Centres, Sixth Floor, Dallah Tower, Palestine Road, PO Box 9832, Jeddah 21423, telephone 8710000. CD first week of July.

Air conditioning, telecommunications and electronics maintenance. Tender no. 14/1408. Maintenance of central air conditioning, telecommunications and electronics networks of education directorate premises in Dawadmi. Details on payment of SR 10,000 from Directorate of Education, Dawadmi. CD 27 June.

Asphalt and landscaping. Tender no. 56. Asphalt and landscaping. Details on payment of SR 3,000 from Mekkah. Details on payment of SR 3,000 from Mekkah Municipality, Mekkah, telephone 5423075. CD 27 June.

Housing construction. CD extension. Construction of homes in Tebuk. Details on payment of SR 2,000 from the King Fahad Airbase, North-west Tebuk. New CD 4 July.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Tebuk Municipality, Tebuk, telephone 4221044:

School cleaning. Tender no. 36. Cleaning of schools in West Al-Faraj. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 26 June.

School cleaning. Tender no. 37. Cleaning of schools in Khobar, beth no. 8. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 26 June.

Details of the following four tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Health, Airport Road, Riyadh 11175, telephone 4012220/4012380, telex 401628 health sa/ 401157 health sa:

Power stations O&M. Tender no. 1282. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of power stations in Madinah and Jeddah. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 27 June.

Hospital construction. Tender no. 1283. Construction of two precast concrete 30-bed hospitals in Dhahran and Umulj. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 27 June.

Hospital O&M. Tender no. 1285. Complete operation and maintenance (O&M), maintenance and cleaning of medical equipment, and provision of catering services at the Red Sea hospital in Jeddah. Details on payment of SR 100,000. CD 2 July.

Hospital operation. Tender no. 1287. Non-medical operation of the King Fahd hospital in Medina. Details on payment of SR 15,000. CD 30 June.

Details of the following five tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Haas, telephone 5828289:

Water connection. Connection of water to ground reservoir of Al-Shaheeb secondary school. Details on payment of SR 50. CD 2 July.

Water connection. Connection of water to health unit in Al-Jail. Details on payment of SR 50. CD 2 July.

Sewage network connection. Connection of Al-Jail Intermediate school to sewage network in Haas district. Details on payment of SR 50. CD 2 July.

School cleaning. Comprehensive cleaning of schools in four groups in Haas district. Details on payment of SR 50. CD 4 July.

Sports complex and health unit cleaning. Tender no. 4/1408. Three years' cleaning of sports complex and health unit in Haas and Madinah. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 26 June.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Department of Water & Sewerage, Asir:

Drinking-water project. Execution of drinking-water project, including system, plants and storage tanks. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 30 July.

Drinking-water project. Execution of drinking-water project in Abad Mushail. Details on payment of SR 3,000. CD 8 August.

Drinking-water project. Execution of drinking-water project in Abad Fudailah. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 20 August.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Medina, telephone 6223300:

School cleaning. Tender no. 36. Cleaning of schools in West Al-Faraj. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 26 June.

School cleaning. Tender no. 37. Cleaning of schools in Khobar, beth no. 8. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 26 June.

Details of the following four tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Health, Airport Road, Riyadh 11175, telephone 4012220/4012380, telex 401628 health sa/ 401157 health sa:

Power stations O&M. Tender no. 1282. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of power stations in Madinah and Jeddah. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 27 June.

Hospital construction. Tender no. 1283. Construction of two precast concrete 30-bed hospitals in Dhahran and Umulj. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 27 June.

Hospital O&M. Tender no. 1285. Complete operation and maintenance (O&M), maintenance and cleaning of medical equipment, and provision of catering services at the Red Sea hospital in Jeddah. Details on payment of SR 100,000. CD 2 July.

Hospital operation. Tender no. 1287. Non-medical operation of the King Fahd hospital in Medina. Details on payment of SR 15,000. CD 30 June.

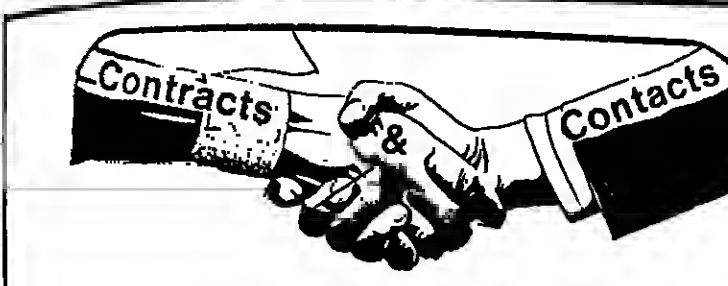
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Water connection. Connection of water to ground reservoir of Al-Shaheeb secondary school. Details on payment of SR 50. CD 2 July.

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Sewage network connection. Connection of Al-Jail Intermediate school to sewage network in Haas district. Details on payment of SR 50. CD 2 July.

School cleaning. Comprehensive cleaning of schools in four groups in Haas district. Details on payment of SR 50. CD 4 July.



(RE-INVITATION). Tenders for road construction work for Jerash District. Tender documents are available at the District's Commission for JD 5 each. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

(RE-INVITATION). Tender for the supply of earth for Al-Ruseife municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 1AK/88. Construction work for Al-Karak Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 10. Bond: JD 250. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 12/88. Development and maintenance work for Al-Agaba Hotel for the Public Corporation for Social Security. Tender documents are available at the Public Investment Directorate for JD 25. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 11 July 1988.

TENDER FDR road construction work for Jerash Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Governorate's Commission for JD 10. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 27 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 18/88. Supply of a surveying apparatus for the Ministry of Public Works. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Directorate for JD 5. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

TENDER FDR the supply of light fittings for Jerash Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality for JD 25. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 27 June 1988.

TENDER NO. M/18/88. Road construction work for Ma'an Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 10. Bond: JD 1,400. Closing date: 26 June 1988.

TENDER NOS. M/19/88 and M/20/88. Road construction work for Ma'an Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 10. Bond: JD 400 and JD 240 respectively. Closing date: 25 June 1988.

TENDER NOS. 61/88, and 82/88. Supply of lab furniture and metal sheets for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Directorate for JD one each. Closing date: 25 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 3/88. Construction of a building for the Jordanian Company for Developing Animal Wealth. Tender documents are available at the Company's offices, Fifth Circle, Queen Alia College, P.O. Box 22, Tel. 824730, for JD 10. Closing date: 2 July 1988.

TENDER NO. 12/88. Supply of a herrow for the Ministry of Public Works. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Directorate for JD 25. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 67/88. Supply and installation of a central heating boiler for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Transport and Mechanics Dept. for JD 10. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 57/88. Supply of white zinc sheets for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 12/88. Supply of materials and appliances for the electronics lab at the University of Mu'ta. Tender documents are available at the Central Tender Committee's Secretariat for JD 10. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 10 July 1988.

Transformer erection. Tender no. 1021/Medine/eng. Carrying out civil works and supply of electric motors and ancillaries for Medina South 380-kV transformer station. Details on payment of SR 30,000. CD 1 August.

Power transformers and parallel reactors. Tender no. 1022/Medina/eng. Supply of power transformers and parallel reactors for Medina South transformer station. Details on payment of SR 10,000. CD 1 August.

(RE-INVITATION). Tender No. 18/88, 14/88, and 22/88. Construction work for the Directorate of Education, Amman Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Building Dept. for JD 5 each. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 248/88. Supply of laboratory equipment for the Ministry of Health (tender open to all suppliers of all member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan China). Tender documents are available at the General Supplies Dept. for JD 50. Closing date: 19 July 1988.

TENDER FDR road construction work for Jerash Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's Secretariat for JD 10. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 25 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 42/88. Health unit maintenance work for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Building Dept. for JD 10. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 4 July 1988.

TENDERS FDR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Dept. (tender numbers, subjects, documents fees, and closing dates are mentioned respectively): 1) 322/88, school furniture, JD 3, 9 July 1988.

2) 248/87, lab equipment, JD 50, 19 July 1988.

3) 322/88, varieties, JD 2, 2 July 1988.

4) 313/88, graphs, microfilm system, JD 2, 13 July 1988.

5) 310/88, stationery, JD 2, 25 June 1988.

6) 324/88, dental equipment, JD 20, 12 July 1988.

7) 330/88, computer, JD 25, 20 July 1988.

TENDER NO. 26/88. Construction work for Al-Karak for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Building Dept. for JD 10. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 4 July 1988.

TENDER NO. 48/88. Internal road construction for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 10. Bond: JD 600. Closing date: 29 June 1988.

TENDERS FDR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Dept. (tender numbers, subjects, documents, prices and closing dates are mentioned respectively): 1) 315/88, typing machines and stencil calculators, JD 20, 4 July 1988.

2) 289/88, personnel micro-computers, JD 20, 4 July 1988.

3) 215/88, maintenance of T.V. studio(1), JD 5, 27 June 1988.

4) 285/88, facsimile machines, JD 20, 11 July 1988.

Financial Market Weekly Report

Big contracts activate the market

By Dina Al-Zorba
Star Financial Market Analyst

THIRTY PERCENT of the week's trading volume took place on Monday when some big contracts were signed. The trading volume on Monday amounted to JO 452,000, of which JO 139,000 were for Dar Al-Shaheb Preas, JO 100,000 for Petre Bank and JO 58,000 for the Finance and Credit Corporation.

This week a total of 1,845,171 shares was handled, recording a total market volume of JO 1,485,001, divided among 1,832 contracts, bringing the handling average to JO 285,991 per day. In the Over-The-Counter market, a total of 95,414 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JO 4,127.

The shares of 83 companies were traded, classified as follows:

Share of Market This Week	Last Week	+	-	D	Total	Entries
Banks	32.55%	26.25%	10	6	4	22
Insurance	0.30%	2.84%	2	0	1	3
Services	26.27%	14.00%	4	3	2	28
Industrials	39.88%	56.24%	10	11	8	29
Total			26	22	15	63

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (1,485,001) was as follows:

This week				
Tuesday 14.8.88	Wednesday 15.8.88	Saturday 18.8.88	Sunday 19.8.88	Monday 20.8.88
17.73%	21.42%	11.99%	18.40%	30.43%
Last week				
20.08%	31.87%	13.47%	17.32%	9.47%

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of sector, share of market):

Dar Al-Shaheb	84.331%	23.847%
Petre Bank	22.275%	7.252%
Fin. & Cr. Corp.	19.723%	8.421%
Infeco	17.480%	5.884%
Dar Al-Shaheb Preas	12.549%	4.878%
Jo. Cement Fac.	11.485%	4.482%
Arab Bank	13.228%	4.307%
Arab Aluminium Ind.	10.511%	4.084%
Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	10.089%	3.924%
Int. Contracting & In.	7.603%	2.150%
Petra Projects	4.645%	1.285%
Jo. Kwi. Agr. Food	1.788%	0.505%
Yarmouk Ins. & Re-In.	36.239%	0.111%
United Ins.	34.109%	0.104%
Holy Land Ins.	28.850%	0.090%

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
14/08	24.94%	0.22%	7.09%	87.72%
15/08	20.10%	0.51%	22.70%	68.68%
18/08	22.20%	0.00%	34.36%	43.44%
19/08	33.89%	0.59%	34.43%	31.33%
20/08	49.19%	0.14%	38.43%	12.22%
Weekly Average				
This Week	30.01%	0.29%	27.40%	42.28%
Last Week	25.85%	3.07%	18.78%	54.48%

Bonds & Notes

Development Bonds

- Maturity 1991, 8 3/4% per annum, 235 bonds for JD 2,809 (14.8.88)
- Maturity 1991, 8 13/16% per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,110 (14.8.88)
- Maturity 1992, 8 13/16% per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,110 (14.8.88)
- Maturity 1998, 7 1/2% + m. per annum, 40 bonds for JD 400 (15.8.88)
- Maturity 1991, 8 13/16% per annum, 320 bonds for JD 3,582 (15.8.88)
- Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% per annum, 208 bonds for JD 2,238 (15.8.88)
- Maturity 1991, 8 3/4% per annum, 350 bonds for JD 3,532 (15.8.88)
- Maturity 1992, 8 13/16% per annum, 276 bonds for JD 3,025 (15.8.88)
- Maturity 1995, 8% per annum, 80 bonds for JD 880 (16.8.88)

Euro - Deposit Rates

\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2					9 M
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8					8 1/8
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16					8 7/16
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4					8 3/4

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	8 1/4 - 1/8	8 5/8 - 1/8	7 1/2 - 3/4	7 1/4 - 6 7/8
2 MTHS	8 1/4 - 1/8	8 5/8 - 1/8	7 1/2 - 3/4	7 1/4 - 6 7/8
3 MTHS	8 1/4 - 1/8	8 5/8 - 1/8	7 1/2 - 3/4	7 1/2 - 7 1/8
6 MTHS	8 1/4 - 1/8	8 5/8 - 1/8	7 3/4 - 7	7 3/4 - 7 3/8
1 Year	8 7/16 - 5/16	8 3/4 - 1/4	8 - 7 1/4	8 - 7 1/2

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.A.U., Bahrain, Spot 22.6.88.

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday 21.6.88	Friday 17.6.88	Monday 13.6.88
DEM	1.7543	1.7530	1.7241
SFR	1.4580	1.4575	1.4424
FRF	5.9173	5.9120	5.7265
DFL	1.9730	1.9695	1.9345
LIT	1,302.00	1,301.35	1,281.75
CAS	1,209.4	1,213.0	1,220.3
YEN	—	—	125.19
£	0.580	0.581	0.551
GOLD	453.9	450.00	449.00
SILVER	7.25	7.08	7.02

Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	97	98	\$	357.7
L. Lira	1.05	1.08	£	840.9
S. Lira	10.4	10.9	DEM	204.2
I. Dinar	155	160	SFR	245.4
K. Dinar	1310	1320	FRF	60.8
E. Pound	160	170	YEN(100)	283.9
UAE Dh	99	100	DFL	181.8
O. Riyal	99.5	100.5	SKR	58.9
C. Riyal	940	950	LIT(100)	27.5
B. Dinar	980	970	BFL(10)	97.7

Economic Scene

Trusthouse Forte enters Italy

AMMAN (Star) — Trusthouse Forte, part of the Amman Plaza Hotel chain in Jordan, plans to move into Italian mainland at last. The group has just announced three new developments.

One development is the purchase of a controlling interest in the deluxe five star Excelsior Galle in Milan. The hotel has 245 rooms, conference facilities for 400 and an international restaurant. The property will be extensively refurbished and operated as one of the group's col-

lection of exclusive hotels. The second move is to build a new 350-room luxury hotel at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport, while the third development planned is the purchase of the Palazzo Della Forte Hotel in the famous spa resort of Fuggli. This property will be completely renovated and reopened in 1989.

At the same time the group is extending operations in West Germany as well. Just announced is the purchase of the 125-room Grand Hotel in Nuremberg.

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 63 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1 - 26 companies whose share prices increased, 27 - 48 companies whose share prices decreased, and 49 - 63 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

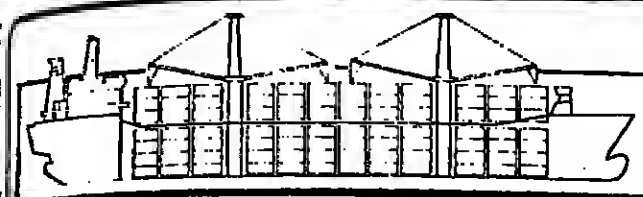
	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Bank of Jordan	15,300	15,500	+0200
2. Jo. Kuwt. Bank	1,450	1,470	+0010
3. Petra Bank	1,940	2,000	+0060
4. Jo. Islamic Bank	1,750	1,800	+0050
5. Jo. Fin. House	0,930	0,950	+0020
6. Net. Fin. Inv.	1,800	1,810	+0010
7. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	0,540	0,510	-0030
8. R. Ea. Inv. Co.	0,400	0,410	+0010
9. Dercor	0,450	0,470	+0020
10. Intra For Inv. & Fin.	0,510	0,550	+0040
11. Holy Land Ins.	1,320	1,350	+0030
12. United Ins.	0,930	0,950	+0020
13. Dar Al-Sha'ab	0,480	0,500	+0020
14. Jo. Nat. Lines	0,850	0,860	+0010
15. Int. Contracting & Inv.	0,190	0,230	+0040
16. Petra Project	880	890	+0010
17. Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes	14,100	14,350	+0250
18. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	1,970	1,990	+0020
19. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1,170	1,180	+0010
20. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	0,750	0,780	+0030
21. Dar Al-Qawa	1,450	1,500	+0050
22. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1,880	1,700	-0180
23. Jo. Cham. Ind.	1,540	1,580	+0040
24. Aladdin	1,210	1,240	+0030
25. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	0,980	1,000	+0020
26. Jo. Wood Ind.	1,090	1,120	+0030
27. Arab Bank	114,250	114,100	-0150
28. Jo. Nat. Bank	2,570	2,550	-0020
29. Cairo Amman Bank	30,000	29,000	-1,000
30. Ind. Dev. Bank	1,510	1,500	-0010
31. Jo. Gulf Bank	1,230	1,220	-0010
32. R. Ea. Fin. Corp.	15,950	16,750	+0800
33. Jo. Securities Corp.	0,770	0,780	+0010
34. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	2,000	1,980	-0020
35. Jo. Electrif.	1,510	1,500	-0010
36. Jo. Press (Al-Ra)	3,500	3,400	-0100
37. Jo. Gulf R.E. Inv. Corp.	0,300	0,280	-0020
38. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7,340	7,330	-0010
39. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1,100	1,080	-0020
40. Jo. Dairy	1,010	1,000	-0010
41. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3,070	3,030	-0040
42. Arab Chemical Detergent Ind.	4,000	3,950	-0050
43. Arab Paper Converting & Tr	0,300	0,320	+0020
44. Nat. Steel	2,690	2,670	-0020
45. Intarmed. Petro-Chem.	1,270	1,280	+0010
46. Universal Chem. Ind.	1,550	1,540	-0010
47. Jo. Ind. & Match	0,840	0,830	-0010
48. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2,870	2,880	+0010
49. The Housing Bank	1,740	1,740	0000
50. Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	2,100	2,100	0000
51. Al-Nashrak Cur. Ex.	14,500	14,500	0000
52. Nat. Portfolio Securities	0,730	0,730	0000
53. Yamouk Ins. & Re-ins.	1,100	1,100	0000
54. Ta'irco, Eq. Hira	0,780	0,780	0000
55. Jo. Kwt. Agr. Food Prod.	1,000	1,000	0000
56. Jo. Cement Fac.	1,150	1,150	0000
57. Jo. Phosphate Mins	2,350	2,350	0000
58. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1,270	1,270	0000
59. Jo. Wasteb. Mins	4,500	4,500	0000
60. Jo. Glass Ind.	0,990	0,990	0000
61. Jo. Lms & Sic. Brick Ind.	0,230	0,230	0000
62. Nat. ind.	0,350	0,350	0000
63. Jo. Rock Wool	0,610	0,610	0000

Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba on 20 June 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	0.900	0
Gulf Bank	0.380	+0.005
Com. Bank	0.300	+0.010
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.380	0
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.335	0
R.E. Bank	0.450	+0.035
Bardeen Bank	0.280	0
Kwt. House of Fin.	0.455	+0.005
Kwt. Inv.	0.178	0
Int. Inv.	0.158	0
Com. Fac.	0.480	0
I.F.A.	0.104	0
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.110	0
Kwt. R.E.s	0.226	-0.004
United R.E.s	0.114	0
National R.E.s	0.208	-0.002
Kwt. Projects Ref. Ind.	0.400	-0.010
Pharm. Ind.	0.188	-0.008
Public Stores	0.174	0
Com. Mkt. Cmpx.	0.020.5	0
Mobile Tel.	0.400	0
Kwt. Computers	0.168	0
Non-Kuwaiti Companies		
Bahrain Int. Bank	0.068	0
Bahrain M.E. Bank	0.045	0
Coast Inv.	0.099	+0.001
Arab Inv.	0.036	0

23 JUNE 1988



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kawar & Sons Co

Red Sea Shipping Agency

Vessel	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
Red Sea	SDP	Rybakany	20/5/88
Red Sea	Red Sea	Rybakany	2/6/88
Red Sea	Baltic	Smolensk	27/5/88
Red Sea	Pharos	Pharos	21/5/88
Red Sea	A. Trader	A. Trader	31/5/88
Red Sea	P.S. Dorad	P.S. Dorad	24/6/88
Red Sea	PIL	Kota Maju	10/6/88
Red Sea	Kota Waruna	Kota Waruna	15/6/88
Red Sea	Falting	Falting	20/6/88
Red Sea	Kota Wilaya	Kota Wilaya	28/6/88
Red Sea	Kota Barant	Kota Barant	4/7/88
Red Sea	Pritwalk	Pritwalk	8/6/88
Red Sea	Sigmund Jaahn	Sigmund Jaahn	27/6/88
Red Sea	Hual	Honmoku Maru	28/5/88
Red Sea	Hual	Hual Camancla	15/6/88
Red Sea	Hual	Hual Tribula	19/6/88
Red Sea	Hual	Hual Kamila	9/7/88
Red Sea	POL	Wl. Lokalek	4/6/88
Red Sea	Oasle	Oasle	T.S.
Red Sea	Liberty	Liberty	T.S.
Red Sea	Conflo	Conflo	T.S.
Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Jarash	4/6/88
Red Sea	Slming Shan	Slming Shan	4/6/88
Red Sea	Coasco	Coasco	1/6/88
Red Sea	Jugolija	Kastav	1/6/88
Red Sea	Navrom	Tirgovista	11/6/88
Red Sea	Kommar	Marble Highway	20/5/88

— R.M.S. Legume, Voyage No. 46, departing Venica 6 May, Ravene 7 May, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988.

— R.M.S. Stephen J., Voyage No. 48, departing Venica 6 June, Ravene 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988.

— R.M.S. T.B.N., Voyage No. 49, departing Ravene 15 June, Venica 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988.

— Thomas, Captain Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988.

T. Gargour & Fils

Red Sea Area Services

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) FarEast: (Container + RoRo + Conv.)	Misul O.S.K. Lines	Maipo Maru	20/06/88
		Eastern Harmony	01/07/88
		Trident Energy	08/07/88
		Concord Ibuki	18/07/88
		Arc Aeolos	04/08/88
B) South Europe: (Container + RoRo + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd	Blue Nile V.5/88	25/08/88
		White Nile V.5/88	01/07/88
		Blue Nile V.8/88	14/07/88
C) South Europe/ East Africa (Container + RoRo)	Lloyd Teistino Line	Quino V.8/88	29/06/88
		Stellene V.7/88	28/07/88
		Dulon V.8/88	13/08/88
D) U.S.A.-Canada-Australia (Bulk)	Gaerbulk Line	Apollonia	03/07/88
		F. Duffarin	22/07/88
		Maarak Seabark	25/07/88
		F. Frontanca	09/08/88
		Allegro	19/08/88
E) North Cont. (Conv.)	Gaerbulk Line	Cormorant Arrow	17/07/88
		Tauru Arrow	13/08/88
F) Red Sea Ports: (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line	Aldrial V. 7/88	21/08/88
		Aldrial V.8/88	28/06/88
		Aldrial V.9/88	04/07/88
		Aldrial V.10/88	15/07/88

Jordan National Lines

— HITTEEN, in Aqaba 26 April, 7 May 1988. Dates: R/V 27.02-07.05; SB 31.03-03.05. Duration R/V 71 days; SB 38 days.

— EFOIM JUNIOR III, in Aqaba 23 May, 1 June. Dates: R/V 07.04-01.08; SB 17.04-01.08. Duration R/V 55 days; SB 35 days.

— HITTEEN II, in Aqaba, 13 June, 24 June. Dates: R/V 07.05 — 24.06; SB 21.05-24.06. Duration: R/V 50 days; SB 35 days.

The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal, (Al-Karamah) discharging in Branan 21.02.88; Hittan discharging Nordanhem 23.03.88, 27.03.88; Eldim Junior III discharging Taragone 12.04.88, 13.04.88, Antwerp, Bremen, Sharnes, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

Arab Containers Services Co.

— Thomas, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 5 May 1988.

— Thomas, Eastern Wizeam, Voyage No. 7, departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988.

— Thomas, Trident Quak, Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian ports 25 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988.

— Thomas, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988.

Job Market-place

• An Arab consulting firm needs a Jordanian engineer with at least 15 years of experience as a general manager for its regional office in Amman. The candidate should have experience in design and the management of engineering projects, acquired skills in management and marketing of engineering services, and excellent command of English and Arabic.

Interested applicants may send documents and C.V. to: Arab Management Services, P.O. Box 950254, Amman, Jordan.

• A company in Amman requires a college graduate with a degree in management and/or marketing, with a good command of both Arabic and English, able to use computer, and age between 21-28 years.

Interested applicants may send their C.V. to P.O. Box 140852, Amman.

• A computer centre in Tabouk, Saudi Arabia, requires male and female instructors with a university or college degree in computers, minimum two years experience preferably in instruction, and fluent in both Arabic and English.

For appointments applicants may call Mr Saleh Khalaf, Tel. 712093.

• The General Administration of Yambu project in Saudi Arabia requires the following personnel:

1) Science instructor, with a university degree and eight years experience in teaching grades higher than high school.

2) Manager of registrar's and admission office, with a university degree and six years experience.

3) Data/word processing instructor

4) Welding instructor

5) Electronics instructor.

For the instructors a university degree is required along with eight years experience, or a vocational high school degree with 12 years experience.

Interested applicants may submit documents to the Saudi Employment Office in Amman, Mekka St., near the Shamsany gas station.

Beyoglu, Istanbul, Turkey. (Want agent)

• Blab International Ab, P.O. Box 7414, S-402 38 Goteborg, Sweden. (Want agent)

• Wisco International Ltd, Wallfield Works Carob Rd, St. Venera, Malta. (Want agent)

• Amina M. Badreddine, G.P. Box 8096, Maroc. (Want agent)

• Riggs Group of Companies, 4th Floor, Dominion Centre, 59 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong. (Want agent)

• Proronic Communication Systems Ltd, P.O. Box 85265, Sharnalupo, Hong Kong. (Want agent)

• Antoine G. Sarkis, P.O. Box 11-189, Beirut - Lebanon. (Food)

• Despanesta Trading Agency, 252, New Circular Road, Malibay, G.P.O. Box 3803, Dhaka, Bangladesh. (Clothes)

• Universal Link Enterprises, "Cornet Court" Toyonba Circular Road, (3rd floor) Northside C/A, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh (Clothes)

• Rekha Hygiene Products Pvt. Ltd. First Floor, 106, N. Master Road, Fort, Bombay 400 023, India. (hygiene products)

• Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd, 1 White Road, Madras 600014, India (furniture)

THE JERUSALEM STAR

How do you spell success?

By Diana Chhangwa
Star Staff Writer

AS I am shown into his office Raouf Sa'd Abu Jaber has two men sitting across from him. The office is cluttered with papers and a desk lamp. He is listening attentively to what he is saying. In the middle of all this, one of the two men is talking to him. The other man is sitting on the desk, looking at the clock. The man on the desk is talking to him. The other man is sitting on the desk, looking at the clock. The man on the desk is talking to him. The other man is sitting on the desk, looking at the clock.

While still in mid-sentence, Abu Jaber begins another unrelated conversation with the person on the other end of the line. He puts the receiver down to conclude his discussion with the man on the desk. The man on the desk is talking to him. The other man is sitting on the desk, looking at the clock. The man on the desk is talking to him. The other man is sitting on the desk, looking at the clock.

The discussion with the two men is finished. I quickly move over to a chair closest to the desk to avoid any further confusion in the room.

"Excuse me," he states apologetically, "but business still has to go on."

This is a typical day for Abu Jaber who, at age 61, is owner of Messers Sa'd and Sons Company which he founded in 1948, and owner of Jordan's first insurance Agency established in the same year. He is also owner of Jordan's number one public shareholding beer company — Amal Brewery set up in 1968, president of United Insurance Company Limited and General Investment Company Limited, and a member of the board of directors of Jordan Finance and Investment Company.

Aside from the numerous community positions he holds, which also demand a great deal of his time, Abu Jaber is married to wife Miral, has two sons Zaid and Marwan and a daughter Bealme all of whom need some of his time too.

After having been in business for over 42 years, Abu Jaber has a lot to show for his hard work — money, prestige and respect from people both in the local and foreign communities.

As a result of this success



Miral Abu Jaber — the woman behind the man

and his numerous accomplishments, many people found it strange that a man such as he would decide to leave his home and family and risk business setbacks to pursue a degree at Oxford in a subject totally unrelated to his career — a Ph.D. in history. But that is exactly what he did.

Abu Jaber says "success in business is not all there is to life. Success should only be a motivating force, a drive for more learning. One should not become stagnant — life is always changing."

In an effort to ensure that not only he but the rest of the country would benefit from his education, Abu Jaber decided on a Ph.D. thesis about life and devel-

opments in Trans Jordan in the 19th century. According to him, this topic is important especially to Jordan's younger generation as there are few collective documented records, if any, published during this period.

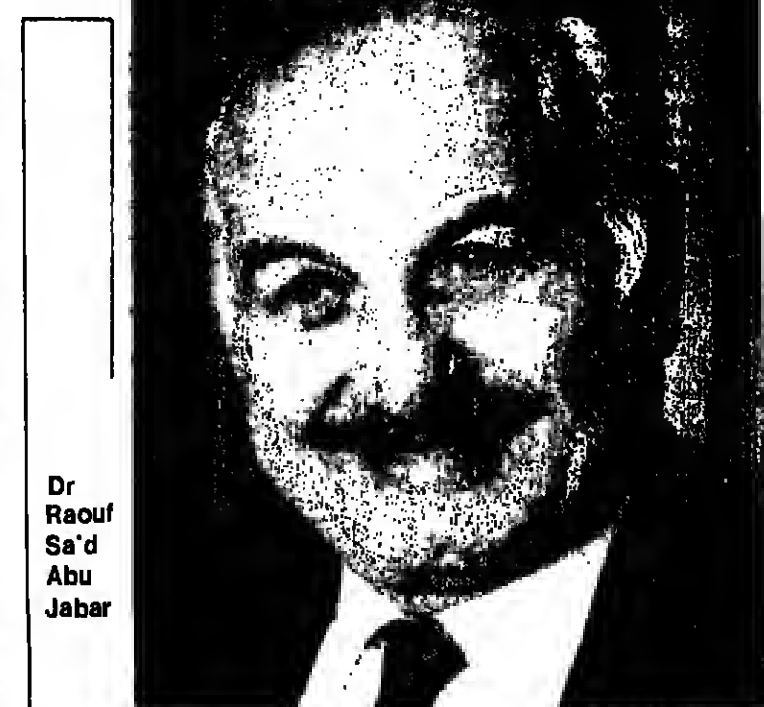
"I felt it was my duty to write about this era," says Abu Jaber.

In his thesis, Abu Jaber explores the environmental conditions and history of the Kingdom after 1518 following the Ottoman Turk invasion. He writes about land ownership, agricultural cycles, taxation on land, transport and marketing, concentrating on such areas as Yarmouk 10 km south of Amman, Nablus east of Irbid, Um El-Amad, Amman, Madaba, Al-Karak and Sahab. Because of the limited amount of documented material Abu Jaber found himself travelling a lot to do research during the three years of his studies.

He adds, "I was lucky to lay my hands on some old family photographs and documents well over 100 years old which contained a lot of information about the old farmers. However, I had to travel to Istanbul, Nablus, Damascus, and Nazareth to gather additional information."

Abu Jaber is due to publish a book entitled "Pioneers Over the Jordan," which is based on the information gathered for his thesis.

When asked about the general reaction of people around him towards his decision to return to university after an absence of over 34 years, Abu Jaber laughs out loud before replying, "I had to obtain a master's degree in modern history before being accepted at Oxford, so I registered at the University of Jordan. It was a struggle for a lot of people



Dr. Raouf Sa'd Abu Jaber

to see a man, a successful businessman, return to university." The "old MA student," as he calls himself, completed his masters in two years, graduating at the top of his class in June 1984. Then, it was off to Oxford.

The only drawback about those days in the Ivy-covered cloisters is that he remained rather detached from the other students. "My first year was at Pentbrook, which is attended mostly by graduate students. I tried to associate with the young students, but it wasn't easy for them or for me as they preferred to be in their young circles."

But with an increased load of work on his shoulders, and the frequent business trips back to Amman — which he recalls as adding up to 23 trips in three

years, — Abu Jaber found little time left for any social life.

Looking back on his three-year episode away from work and family, Abu Jaber feels no regrets at all. He is very thankful for his wife whom he praises as having "held the fort beautifully."

"I am also grateful to my business associates who held the business together. Everybody worked so hard during my absence, leaving no room for regrets."

As Abu Jaber approaches his 82nd birthday, I asked him whether he had any plans to retire in the near future. "I think retirement is not befitting when one can avoid it. I believe men should only retire when they wish to do so and not before."

ing to age and courses. For more information contact Mary Todor at the school. Tel: B45572.

• The Jordanian test tube babies medical team left for Italy last Sunday, to attend the Arab-Italian conference held in Rome. Dr. Zaid Kilani will be giving a lecture about the Jordanian results in producing test tube babies. Another paper is to be given by Dr. F. Hashwah about the centre's experience in growing embryos.

This is the first international conference for the team, and Dr. Kilani plans to compare the Jordanian results with other international results, especially the Australian ones.

• Dr. Sadeq Othman, an associate professor at the School of Pharmacy and his wife Ahlem have had a baby boy named Jed. Mother and baby are both doing fine.

People & events

• The church had an important influence on Christianity in India, especially during the 18th and 19th centuries. The church's ecumenical outlook reflects its history — the original cathedral was built by a Muslim chieftain who was grateful for healing given to his only son who was bitten by a mad dog.

• A very special visitor to Jordan last week was His Grace Joseph Mar Koorilos, Metropolitan of the Indian province of Kerala, the Malabar Independent Syrian Church. His visit was a sort of search for the church's "roots": the founder of the church, Markoorilos I Kattumengatt was consecrated by the Patriarch of Jerusalem in Kerala in the year 1787, and church rituals still use the Syriac liturgy.

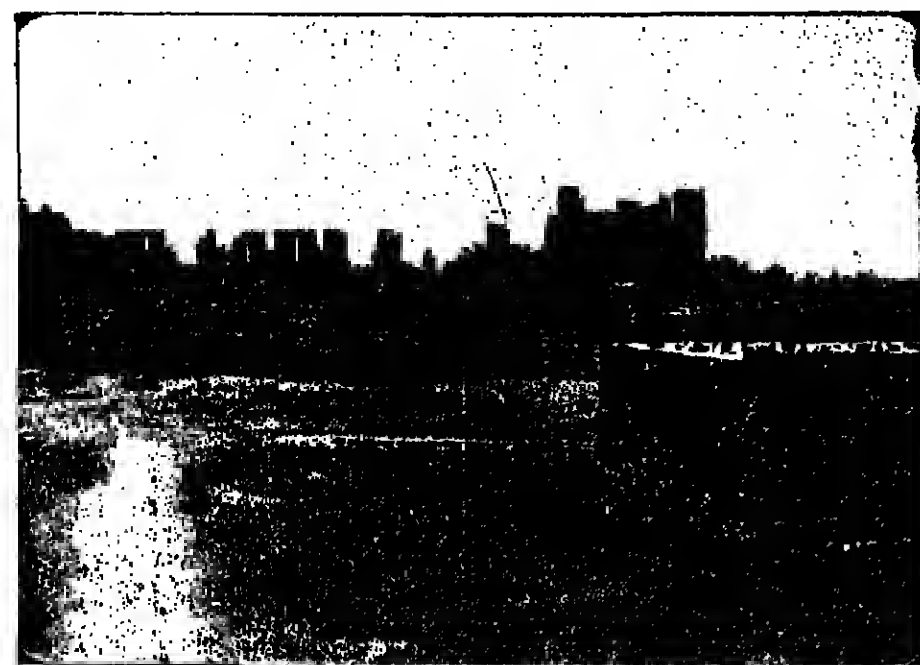
• Bishop Mar Koorilos also conducted prayer meetings with the local congregation (JMCC) here and prayed for peace in the region.

• Sorry we got the names of the tug-o-war champions a little muddled last week. The SKY PAK team members are: Steve Griffith, Randy Taylor, Dale Bell, Frank Clupka, Ivan Westcott, Kenny Paul, Fieel Sedoun, Sam Areshkatbi and coach Ken Owan.

• The Amn's Hotel now has a new sister — the Forum Prague — opened last week near the Pica of Culture Conference Centre in

Farewell to the Agular family.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13



The blue-black volcanic rock castle of Al-Azraq contributes to the town's many outstanding sites



Cows are still a common feature at Al-Azraq's wadi

Other sides of Al-Azraq Oasis

This week's coverage on Al-Azraq is the result of a group effort. As last week's issue was coming off the presses we were all on our hot and dusty way toward the oasis village east of Amman. We were welcomed not only by the lush landscape but also by the leaders of the village council, who hosted us to an Al-Azraq style meal, liberally sprinkled with fresh green mint. We found many stories to tell about Al-Azraq, two of which appear today, with more to come in future issues.

By Linda Buscha

Star Staff Writer

DUST FROM the road swirls around cars traveling Al-Azraq highway. Sun beats against the glass roofs, and inside, the passengers sip mineral water to combat the sweltering heat.

Sporting Al-Kherena Cattle, the driver stops the car. The passengers crawl through a fence, watching the ground for snakes and scorpions as they walk through, stones and sand toward the castle. Built in the eighth century by the Umayyads, the red fortress marks the first rest stop for tourists en route to Al-Azraq.

The 90-kilometre trip to Al-Azraq is about two hours driving from Amman. Al-Kherena is probably halfway between Amman and Al-Azraq. An hour after leaving the castle, visitors begin to see palm trees and greenery as they approach the oasis village. There is even a change in the air, which seems fresher and promises relief from the dusty drive.

Arriving at Al-Azraq, travellers are led with a fork in the road. Turning left, cars travel side-by-side with cows roaming the dirt roads. Streets and yards are lined with blue-black fences made from volcanic stone. In Arabic, Azraq means blue, and village council members attribute the name of the village to the volcanic rock, although others say Azraq — blue — refers to the mineral springs.

A stone fence surrounds Al-Azraq Cattle, which was built by the Romans and later inhabited by Lawrence of Arabia. An el-

dery, Kufiyeh-clad men with a curling mustache speak French and English with tourists as he leads them through the ruins. He shows them Lawrence's bedroom and an ancient well.

Like other sources of water in Al-Azraq, Lawrence's has long gone dry as demand for the water increases from neighbouring cities and villages.

The Druze inhabitants of the village who immigrated from Jabal Al-Arab in Syria had used the castle as a base in their 1925 revolt against the French. Prior to the revolution (about 1918), small groups of them settled in the oasis. The villagers were attracted by the oasis pastureland and salt fields. About 85 per cent of the village's population relies on salt producing for their income even today.

In summer, the salt mining industry thrives, and families can extract 12 tonnes of salt per family members a year, with an 80-tonne limit for large families. The Al-Azraq Co-operative Society buys each tonne for JD 18.

Other villagers — about 10 per cent — depend on income from shops, restaurants and resthouses along the highway. Depending on the influx of tourists, the shopkeepers earn about JD 120 per month.

In addition to the castles and natural springs, tourists visit the oasis for its wildlife preserve established by the Royal Society for the conservation of nature.

ASR

Building on a tradition

By Heidi Taylor and Dina Al-Zorba

Star Staff Writers

SALT — The stuff of life — has an important place in Al-Azraq's history, and in its economic life today. For generations, local families have spent hot summer days in the fields, drawing brine from underground and pouring it into shallow trenches where the water would evaporate, leaving the salt crystals behind. The fields where this is done are known as "salinas."

When Alam Basalo was growing up in Al-Azraq, traditional salt making was an established summer-time ritual. And, when he left home to study mechanical engineering, he thought that he was leaving the old ways behind him, just as, in growing up, he was leaving behind those lazy days of swimming in the oasis pools.

He was quite surprised, then, when he returned to Jordan, to find that his first job was as an engineer on the building site of a new factory destined to bring Al-Azraq's salt production into the modern age. Today, as director of the Jordan Salt Refinery Works, Basalo oversees an annual production of 10,800 tonnes of refined table salt.

The Jordan Salt Refinery Works is housed in a brilliant blue building outside of the town along the busy main highway. Out back, away from the road, is a small mountain of raw salt, glistening in the bright sunshine. The large quantities of raw salt purchased during the summer from the owners of the "salinas" will be enough for the factory's needs throughout the year.

At this stage, as it comes from the fields, the salt contains impurities like dust and sulphate, and is slightly pink in colour. The texture is coarse, with crystals of different sizes, and is packed into oddly shaped lumps — not very appetising!

The raw salt passes through a number of stages in the refinery: a magnetic separator takes out metallic impurities; three huge washing machines use large quantities of water to dissolve and extract other impurities; a

milling machine controls the size of the crystals.

The water used to wash away the impurities is not discarded. It is pumped into large rectangular pools. The impurities gradually settle to the bottom, leaving the water clear enough to be reused. Because the salt is so corrosive, anything coming into contact with it throughout the processing must be either stainless steel or PVC plastic.

Every two hours Product Manager and Lab Engineer Zehi Hamed takes samples from the salt in production and checks them in the refinery's laboratory. Jordanian standards limit the acceptable levels of sulphate, carbonate and moisture in salt sold to the Jordanian consumer, so these checks are important in ensuring conformity to the standards.

When the salt is finally clean, even textured, and carefully dried, a very small quantity of magnesium carbonate is added to prevent caking. Then it is packaged in large bags for bulk purchasers and in small bags and plastic containers for household use.

With salt the major source of livelihood in Al-Azraq it was inevitable that it should be the main concern and the main source of income for its owners, the Al-Azraq Co-operative Society, established in 1973.

The idea of a salt refinery was begun some time ago, but did not come into being until 1985 when the co-op signed a contract with Sulzer, a British company, to construct the factory and install the machinery.

The factory was supposed to be officially handed over from the contractor by the end of 1987. However, it was not, due to mechanical malfunctions discovered when the machines began to work at full capacity a few months ago.

"We are expecting a delegation from the company to arrive in a few days to do performance testing and to adjust the machinery," says Basalo. "If the contractors do not meet the conditions of the contract, we will have to go to Paris for a jud-

gement, and the refinery may be legally seized by the co-operative society."

When the refinery first started production in late 1987, it was difficult to market the salt because of the cheap raw salt in the local markets. "Now, however, after being protected by the government, we are selling everything we produce, and demand has increased greatly," says Basalo.

The government protection comes in two ways — from establishing health standards which prohibit the sale of raw salt and from raising trade barriers to stop imports.

"We are coping with the demands of the local market with the capacity we are working with," says Basalo, "but we need to reach full capacity in order to fulfill export demands."

Full capacity will mean a production of five tonnes per hour. The mechanical difficulties currently restrict production to three tonnes per hour.

Most of the 85 workers of the refinery come from Al-Azraq. Some are unskilled labourers, but other jobs require specialized skills.

The refinery purchases all of the raw salt from the Al-Azraq "salinas" through the co-operative society, which is co-operating with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on developing the salt fields.

Capital amounts to JD 1.2 million, 50 per cent of which was a loan from the government to be repaid within seven years at an interest rate of eight per cent.

As an example of local industry, the Jordan Salt Refinery Works are impressive in two ways. First, it is owned and operated by a co-operative society which involves almost every family in the village. As well, it is a modern industry which, rather than eradicating a traditional industry, builds upon and encourages a centuries old occupation.

Amman's press community said goodbye to Meriott Manager Helle Agullar and Tar-salia, who will be transferred from Amman to Warsaw. Yes, we wish the best of luck, but we shall miss them and their wonderful contribution to Amman community activities, particularly the Jordan Rally. We are also certain they will both come with their two sons to visit us, while we are all invited to attend the opening of the Warsaw Marriott in 1988. (Sorry, Helle!) The lunch included tearful words and a goodbye gift from some members of the press, who included Ibrahim Shalhadeh from Jordan TV, Jordan Radio's Jawad Zada, Rima, Azar, Samar Dahman, Rabab Mengo, Lime Habb, Rania Atallah, Nader Hourani, Are Voskian and Samir N'mest from Al-Rai and Jordan Times, Sali El-Sherif, Osama El-Sherif, Laila Daab, Khalil Shateret, and Hamed Al-Hal from Dastour and Jer-

usalem Star, and from Sewi Al-Shaab, Gheena Mezzel, Khadar Faahho, and mors. Nermeen Mured, Mohammad Fawwaz, Samir Jenket and many others. It's not goodbyes, Helle and Tar-salia, but so long.

• A very special visitor to Jordan last week was His Grace Joseph Mar Koorilos, Metropolitan of the Indian province of Kerala, the Malabar Independent Syrian Church. His visit was a sort of search for the church's "roots": the founder of the church, Markoorilos I Kattumengatt was consecrated by the Patriarch of Jerusalem in Kerala in the year 1787, and church rituals still use the Syriac liturgy.

• Bishop Mar Koorilos also conducted prayer meetings with the local congregation (JMCC) here and prayed for peace in the region.

• Sorry we got the names of the tug-o-war champions a little muddled last week. The SKY PAK team members are: Steve Griffith, Randy Taylor, Dale Bell, Frank Clupka, Ivan Westcott, Kenny Paul, Fieel Sedoun, Sam Areshkatbi and coach Ken Owan.

• The Amn's Hotel now has a new sister — the Forum Prague — opened last week near the Pica of Culture Conference Centre in

Farewell to the Agular family.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13

• Italian National Day was celebrated in the embassy garden as every year, and hundreds of people not only enjoyed it, but voted it one of the loveliest parties this year. Ambassador Luigi Amaduzzi, wife Giovanna, Guido and Caterina Carboni and Military Attache Armando Measaccesi and wife Marcella were in the receiving line, while other embassy staff and Carabinieri did their hosting duties among the guests. Naturally Yola Gatten shone as usual, and Munther Kellert was there without wife Glenna, who was away. Also present was Giovanna's friend visiting from Italy, Anne Ancora, Fuad and Nine Ferrel, Emil and Sumayya Shaker, Bahraini Ambassador Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim, Sudanese Ambassador Mahgoub Redwen, UAE Ambassador Abdullah Al-Shureifa, and many other Arab ambassadors. Foreign Minister Taher Al-Meer and wife Semar were there, and he was sought after by many, who crowded around him to discuss this and that. Among foreign ambassadors present were Britain's Tony Reeve, France's Patrick Leclercq, Germany's Herwig Bartels, Czechoslovakian Charge D'Affaires Emil Hrusacky, Soviet Ambassador Alexander Zintchuk, Turkey's Semih Belen and Eche, Hungarian Charge Laszlo Nemere, Swedish Ambassador Lere Lonnbeck and Brigitta and others.

• An exhibition of Pharaonic drawings by Egyptian artist Bouthaina Anwar was opened by Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wehbeh last week. Also present were Consul staff Nogi Al-Ghedrifi and Haimi Badir, and from the Egyptian Community Club Mrs. Rahma and Dr. Abdul Wahab Al-Holoussi, Safin Al-Zorba and Hadie Madi.

• Swedish Ambassador Lere Lonnbeck gave a coupe de champagne reception on the occasion of Swedish National Day, at which gathered most of the Arab and foreign diplomatic community in Amman, friends of the embassy and business people. Not an unusual thing, of course, but the celebration was successful, and many people were reluctant to leave. Congratulations were offered to Lars, Mona Kock and Medaleina Nibzakoblen by Japanese ambassador Makoto Wetanebe, Czechoslovak Charge D'Affaires Emil Hrusacky, Lebanese Ambassador Hussein Rammal, Norwegian Television's Torgreid Kveivgaard, Canadian Embassy's Michael Chaeon, AFP's Renda Hebl, Soviet Ambassador Alexander Zintchuk, UNDP's Dr. Ali Attig, Foreign Ministry's Nasser Betelneh and Mazen Neshashibi, PLO's Abdul-Rezzak Al-Yahya, Tawfiq Qawar, French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq, Bahraini Ambassador Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim, Hungarian Charge Laszlo Nemere, businessman Zuhair Asfour, Finnish Consul Ne'man trshaldat and Consular Secretary Teresa Wigallus, Atef Halesah, German Ambassador Harwig Bartels, Bulgarian Embassy First Secretary Alexander Alexandriev, Khalil Othman, Samir Khalifeh, Turkish Ambassador Semih Belen, Australian Ambassador Franz Pernegger, Italian Embassy's Guido Carboni, Polish Charge Marlan (George) Dabrowski, Greek Ambassador Hannibal Vettledas, Chilean Ambassador Cerfoe Derpsch, Swiss Ambassador Harald Borer, Giorgio Khoury, Moroccan Ambassador Abdul-Latif Laraki, Monsigneur Raouf Najjar, British Ambassador Tony Reeve, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, Indonesian Ambassador Dr. Sumaryo Suryokusumo, Cypriot Consul Ali Al-Sa'd, Sudanese Ambassador Mahgoub

People & events



ABS graduates 1988

Photo by Sultan Abu El-Lail

Redwen, Pakistani Ambassador Seghir, Brazilian Ambassador Felix de Ferte, Indian Ambassador Gurcharan Singh, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wehbeh, Kuwaiti Charge D'Affaires Fadel Abu Geith, Saudi Charge Abdul-Rehman Al-Nasser, Omani Charge Ahmad Al-Harithi, UAE Ambassador Abdullah Al-Shureifa and Philippines Ambassador Juan Seaz.

• Zaki Aslan was celebrating last Sunday. After five long hard years studying architecture at the University of Jordan, he finally finished. Zaki threw a party for all his fellow architects and his friends.

Zaki's parents Mr and Mrs Wa'el Aslan, his sister Reem and brother Rami are all relieved and happy that Zaki has finished.

Congratulations Zaki and welcome to the real world!



Congratulations to new graduate Lubna Kilani

• German Embassy First Secretary Cerola Mueller Holtemper gave a lovely garden reception at her home to welcome recently-arrived Press Attache Dr Reneta Schimkoreit-Pott, whose famous journalist husband did not attend as he was reporting from the Arab Summit in Algiers. But Cerola's husband Ziegfried Holtemper was there to share the host duty with his wife. The guests were of course led by German Ambassador Herwig Bartels, many embassy staff and German community members in Jordan, as well as many members of the press corps. Among them were Mahmoud Al-Sherif, Selameh Ni'maat, and Alstair Lyon.

• Under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Serveth the Amman Baccalaureate School (ABS) saw its third batch of students graduate last week. These included students sitting

for Tawjih, A-level and International Baccalaureate (IB) examinations.

Abdellah Tebbe'e gave a speech on behalf of the parents, thanking the school for enabling students in Jordan to have a high standard of education. He stressed the importance of extracurricular activities since they introduce students to different aspects of life, teaching them the various customs and traditions of other countries. The ABS has done this through projects such as the Prince Hussein Award and Operation Rally. Sere Keberiti, Ahmad Tebbe'e and Meher Batrouni graduates participating in the latter programme. They will be going to Kenya as part of the final stage in the gold medal award.

Imad Hemden spoke on behalf of the Tawjih students, Nedina Shuballat for the A-level, and Meher Batrouni on behalf of the IB.

David Phillips, the school principal, gave his last graduation day speech. He will be leaving the school, but he said that he was happy to have known each graduate individually. He has high hopes for many students and presented prizes to those with a high scholastic standard: Imad Hemden, Ahmad El Ferhan, Nuhe El-Ghuneimi, and Meher Batrouni.

School prizes were also presented to Sendra Al Seifi for her efforts in community service and charitable projects and to Sere Keberiti for her role in the contribution to school life.

Among a lot of clapping, whistling and cheering from the audience, Princess Serveth presented certificates to 38 students. They were: Ahmad El Ferhan, Amineh Mengo, Iman Ghaleini, Ahmed Tebbe'e, Barbara Di Nicole, Basma Ali Bin Nayef, Ahmad Abu Eidah, Butheina Abandah, Tania Hussein, Fadi A'abidi, Dana Al Ruan, Raneen Khedairi, Firas Hindawi, Susan El Hatoum, Azza Ahmed, Abdulhekem Al Khaldi, Sara Keberiti, Sendra Al Seifi, Imad Hemden, Saeed Ghosheh, Marissa Vereidze, Ghaseen Shahwen, Merwat Swadhi, Nadina Shuballat, Karim Touken, Nuha Al Ghuneimi, Nivvin Abu Baker, Meher Batrouni, Hala Rowli,

Hala Al Medi, Nasser At Jamal, Wafa Gaway, Weleed El Farhan, Yare El Ferhan, and Jürgen Stockhausen.

• Lubna Kilani graduated from Yarmouk University last Thursday. Lubna, who studied English Literature, now has a job as an English teacher at the Red Arabi School, Shmaseit.

• The Jordan British Society gave a reception at the Plaza Hotel last Wednesday attended by Dr Fou'ed Kifent, President of the Society, Sharaaf Zaid Bin Sheker, Mr and Mrs Raleh Wazani, Amer Khemmah, Mr and Mrs Abdel Hedi Malek, Mr and Mrs Geith Shuballat, Mr and Mrs Yousef Gousseou and Mouhemmed Kilani.

• Isam, son of Abdel-Ra'ouf Rewabdeh, mayor of the Greater Amman Area, was married last Friday to Roseen, daughter of Dr Abdel-Razzaq Tubeleh, mayor of the city of Irbid.

A lunch party was given by Mr Rewabdeh at Al-Sarah village near Irbid, and around one thousand five hundred men were invited to eat mensef in bedouin tents.



InterContinental CEO Patrick Copeland

• Patrick Copeland, who was appointed President of InterContinental Hotels in October last year, has been named to the additional role of Chief Executive Officer. He will now be responsible for all aspects of the business of the company's 98 hotels in 48 countries, including, of course, our own Hotel Jordan InterContinental.

• The Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturers gave a seminar followed by a dinner party last week at the Regency Palace Hotel. The seminar was attended by a large number of pharmacists and physicians, and centred on diarrhoea, cases and management. Dr Henri Qubain from the University Hospital, Dr A. Hamem from the private sector and Dr Sa'd Azeb from Bishir Hospital lectured on the subject.

• Nadia Younea gave a farewell party for all her friends and her teaching staff at the School of Pharmacy of the Royal Automobile club, last week. Nadia, who graduated as a pharmacist from the University of Jordan last Saturday, is going to be married next week, and she plans to live with her husband in Abu Dhabi.

The party was attended by Dr and Mrs Waleed Turk, Dr and Mrs Riyad Awad, Dr and Mrs Munib Saket, Dr Mejad Abu-Shamet, Dr Sadeq Othman, Maysoon Hebboub, Maha Othman, Ayda Swaiden, Bayat Kayed, and many more of her friends.

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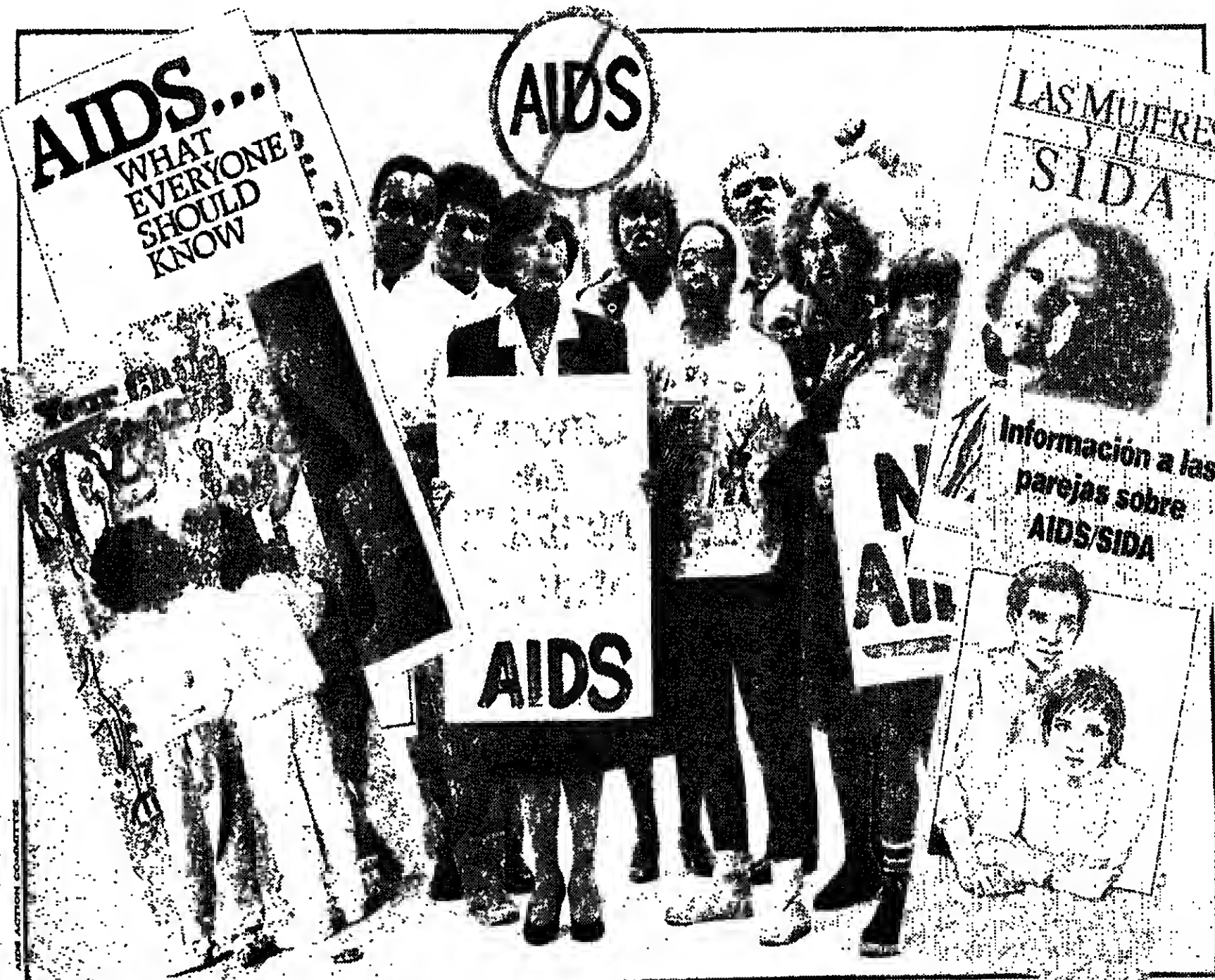
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WorldPaper

CENTREFOLD:
Soviet Army quits
Afghanistan: What next?

WHO IS NEXT?

An epidemic on the move



In a world only beginning to muster resources to fight AIDS, the virus causing the as-yet-incurable disease festers in the bloodstreams of tens of thousands of people who may not even know they are infected but whose names are irreversibly posted on the list of future victims. While a burgeoning industry grows around the search for a cure or more effective treatment, the epidemic is moving relentlessly from the developed world to the undeveloped, where a poor population is both more vulnerable and less able to protect itself. This month's *WorldPaper* tells this story.

Men could use some protection from women.

(And vice versa.)



TRUJAN CONDOMS
For all the right reasons.



Condoms, AZT and the search to cure the incurable.

Dead are already chosen, and nothing can be done

By JOHN TINKER
President, Panos Institute
in London, England

THE NAMES IN THE global death toll from AIDS between now and 1995 already are graven in stone. We cannot yet fully read the inscriptions but in no way can we do more than marginally change them.

The names are of those in the Caribbean, the United States, Europe and Africa who already have the AIDS virus in their blood. Most will develop AIDS within five to seven years. For those with access up to US\$9,000 or more a year, the drug AZT or other treatments that are still virtually unknown will hold death at bay for months, even years.

For nearly all who develop AIDS in the Third World, this therapy effectively is unavailable.

Accurate projections of where AIDS is going in the Third World are not available. But it's possible with what science knows to reach these conclusions:

• Barring a miracle medical breakthrough, AIDS in the Third World in a decade or two will mean that some

worst-affected countries, including lands with the world's fastest population growth, may see an absolute decline in population. Their final population levels could be 10 to 20 percent lower than today.

• In some countries, within five years or so, the AIDS death rate will rise to at least 10 percent of the death rate from all causes. This calculation assumes no further increase in infection levels above 15 percent of the sexually active population and no spread of the virus outside the cities. Both assumptions are optimistic.

In the capital cities of about 10 African countries, 10 to 20 percent of people between the late teens and age 45 already are thought to carry the AIDS virus—roughly 100 times the US infection rate.

We do not know how many people a

year are dying from AIDS. But confidential reports from one central African country indicate that 10 patients a day die in capital city hospitals from AIDS. Allowing for those who leave the hospital after diagnosis and those unable

AIDS is going to be one of the dominating issues in Third World development until well into the next century. This may sound surprising because in absolute numbers, the US AIDS epidemic is still by far the largest in the world.

to reach a hospital, this suggests an annual death toll in this one country of around 10,000, compared to the 6,700 who died of AIDS in the United States in 1986. This African country has less than one-tenth the US population.

AIDS is going to be a dominating issue in Third World development until well into the next

century. This may sound surprising because in absolute numbers, the US AIDS epidemic is still by far the largest in the world—65 percent of all cases officially reported to the World Health Organization by April 1988.

But when the figures are calculated in terms of AIDS cases per million popula-

tion, 20 out of the 25 most serious epidemics are in the developing world. These figures probably underestimate the seriousness of most Third World epidemics. For political reasons or because of limited medical facilities or because of the Liberace Syndrome (physicians reluctant, as in the case of the celebrated pianist, to write AIDS on a death certificate), many Third World countries substantially underreport the disease.

For the entire world, 129 countries reported 73,601 cases of AIDS by December 1987 to the World Health Organization, which concedes the world's weak surveillance system and believes the true figure may be more than twice that number. Of those formally reported cases, 45,700 were in the United States. About 8,000 of the remaining 28,000 were in the Third World.

That toll doesn't mean the AIDS problem is a strictly US dilemma. Many in Africa did not awaken to the crisis until Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda announced last October that his son, Masuzyo, had died of AIDS. The announcement had the effect of bringing the disease public in much the same way actor Rock Hudson's death made

the news front-page in the West. The 1983 death of fashion designer Markito similarly brought the disease to public attention in Brazil, which has one of Latin America's most effective AIDS education campaigns.

Homosexual sex and intravenous drug use still are the overwhelming transmission methods in the United States and Europe, although heterosexual sex and transmission from mother-to-child are becoming more common, especially among US black and Hispanic popula-

tions. AIDS is already the biggest single cause of death in New York City for black and Hispanic women aged 25 to 34. By 1991, it is expected to be the biggest cause of death for all women of childbearing age. A US Hispanic woman nine times more likely to die of AIDS than a US white woman.

Because homosexual transmission is rare in Africa, cases roughly are divided equally among men, women and children. In Latin America and the Caribbean, most transmission is homosexual or via blood transfusions of infected blood.

No significant AIDS outbreaks have occurred in Asia, although most large countries have reported a few cases. The World Health Organization fears that AIDS might become established among the large prostitute and intravenous drug-using populations of cities like Bangkok, Manila and Jakarta, triggering major epidemics.

AIDS is fundamentally different from any other disease in four key ways: • Its long incubation period, five to

seven years before definite clinical symptoms appear.

• Carriers can infect others for years before they develop symptoms themselves.

• No vaccine is yet available.

• No treatment, let alone a cure, is yet effective other than slowing the development of AIDS, with little likelihood soon of therapy cheap enough for widespread Third World use. A single Third World blood test costs between \$1 and \$4, a year's supply of AZT, a drug that can delay the onset of AIDS, costs about \$9,000 for one patient. US Surgeon General C. Everett Koop estimates the annual cost of treating US AIDS patients by 1991 will be between \$8 billion and \$16 billion, or between \$32 and \$64 per capita. Many African national health budgets—for all services—range from \$1 to \$5 per head.

AIDS can be prevented—by safeguarding blood supplies, by avoiding

the sharing of unsterilized needles among intravenous drug users and by safe sex, which means using condoms and reducing the number of sexual partners.

But no available medical weapons will make any significant difference in the death rate for five years.

Of those carrying the AIDS virus, experience mostly in

the West has shown 30 to 40 percent will develop the disease over five to seven years. The indications are that these figures may rise to 50 to 60 percent, maybe even 80 to 90 percent in the subsequent five, 10 or 20 years. Medical experts believe that everyone infected with AIDS eventually will develop the

disease, if they do not first succumb to another cause of death. But since the world has not passed completely through one full AIDS incubation period, no one can be certain.

In the capitals of highly affected African countries, 15 percent of the women attending prenatal clinics test positive for AIDS. Half of them will give birth to babies carrying the virus. Half of these babies probably will die from AIDS within two years. At least one baby in 20 born in these cities will die from AIDS.

The United States recorded 700 cases of AIDS in babies and children in 1981-1987. In Africa, it is certain that thousands of cases will occur in 1988.

Apart from infants, deaths from AIDS in developing countries will be in the sexually active age groups—20 to 45 years old, the breadwinners. This is a marked contrast to most other Third World killer diseases that strike the very young and very old.

Trained workers, already in short supply in many developing countries, are targets of the virus. In the Zambian copperbelt, 68 percent of the men who tested positive for the virus were skilled professionals. Among Lusaka blood donors, 6 percent of high school students and 10 percent of university students carried the virus.

Central Africa down to Zambia already is reporting major AIDS epidemics. AIDS cases are rising in Botswana and in Angola. Money is needed to respond to the worst epidemics. Few signs exist of donors finding new money to combat AIDS in the Third World.

The AIDS epidemic is increasingly homing in on the world's disadvantaged: people in developing countries and among ethnic minorities in the United States. It is becoming a classic disease of poverty, with the world's underclass living in conditions that make people both more vulnerable to the virus and less able to protect themselves against it.

Using an index based on the number of AIDS cases per million and a country's per capita GNP, some developing countries are 50 to 100 times less financially able to cope with their AIDS epidemics than is the United States.

The United States has the unique responsibility to provide leadership against AIDS for two reasons:

• The United States has three-quarters of the world's scientific expertise on AIDS and of the world's virus research capacity.

• The United States has 90 percent of the world's experience in dealing with AIDS.

The AIDS virus already is present, actively multiplying or insidiously biding its time, in blood and brain cells in virtually every land on earth. No country can fight AIDS on its own.

To fight the disease, the richer states must mobilize their scientific resources, their money, their experience and their compassion in a manner comparable to the generosity the United States showed toward Europe with the Marshall Plan 41 years ago. ♦

The AIDS epidemic is increasingly homing in on the world's disadvantaged. It is becoming a classic disease of poverty, with the world's underclass living in conditions that make people both more vulnerable to the virus and less able to protect themselves against it.

Developing countries, developing epidemics

While numbers small, AIDS impact heavy in Third World

Country (cases reported)	Cases per million population	Country (cases reported)	Cases per million population
Angola (75)	1,339	Central African Republic (254)	94
French Guinea (83)	1,134	Martinique (27)	90
Guinea (183)	684	Netherlands Antilles (18)	90
Guinea (250)	595	Malawi (13)	79
USA States (48,734)	234	Zambia (536)	75
Guinea (203)	203	Tanzania (1,608)	68
Guinea (569)	192	Canada (1,334)	62
Guinea (12)	186	Dominican Rep. (352)	62
Guinea (52)	173	Kenya (964)	58
Guinea (266)	158	France (2,523)	55
Guinea (2,369)	149	Switzerland (299)	54
Guinea (705)	133	Australia (848)	47
Guinea (9)	107		

Source: The Panos Institute, 1988.



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Tragic epidemic spawns big business, high profit

Race for vaccine, tests makes firms fierce rivals

By JULIAN M. WEISS
in Washington, USA

WHEN RESEARCHERS discovered the Beta 2 microglobulin in 1974, they were not sure what to make of it.

Along came the first signs seven years later of the worldwide AIDS epidemic.

Beta 2 is a small example of the vast industry rising out of the struggle against the worldwide spread of a disease with no known cure. The World Health Organization has reported more than 88,000 cases, including more than 60,000 in the United States alone.

Pharmacia Diagnostics, Inc. last year sold 250,000 testing kits involving Beta 2 for US\$720,000, up from almost nothing two years before, says Dr. Gary Britton, the small New Jersey firm's director of research.

Beta 2 has become valuable in the fight against AIDS. In a March article in the *British Medical Journal*, San Francisco General Hospital researchers contended that Beta 2 was the single best test for monitoring diseases triggered by AIDS and the subsequent breakdown of the human immune system.

As a result, Britton says he would be surprised if Pharmacia Diagnostics didn't double, even triple its sales within two years.

The potential for the growth of the disease is undefined but vast. More than 1.5 Americans and one million Africans are believed to have been infected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that produces Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The US General Accounting Office has reported the number of infected people worldwide between five and 10 million.

A study published in February forecast the lifetime cost of treating the predicted 74,000 new US AIDS cases in 1991 would be \$5.9 billion, bringing the cumulative cost to around \$22 billion of the 270,000 US cases expected to be diagnosed during the 10 years ending in 1991.

Products ranging from AZT, or zidovudine, the only US government-approved drug known to inhibit the development of AIDS, to rubber gloves, condoms and anti-splash goggles are part of the business of AIDS. Manly Ratafia, president of Technology Management Group Inc., a US consultant, forecasts a worldwide AIDS market in a decade of \$3 billion; others see a trade worth up to \$4 billion alone in the United States and more than \$5.5 billion worldwide.

Julian M. Weiss covers biotechnology and other business subjects from Washington.

Even literary business is AIDS-related. A new book, *Crisis: Heterosexual Behavior in the Age of AIDS*, by US sexologist Dr. William H. Masters and his wife, Virginia E. Johnson, is expected by its publisher to reach \$1 million in sales, despite controversy over its claim that AIDS is rising rapidly among heterosexuals. Royalties will go to the authors' non-profit, tax-exempt public foundation.

The most spectacular beneficiary of

\$75 million. As a result, Wellcome PLC weathered the Oct. 19 worldwide stock market crash after the value of its shares doubled on the London Stock Exchange, from \$3.06 in December 1986 to \$7.95 in March 1987, a month before the drug became available for the first time by prescription. It hit a high of \$8.53 in September and dropped to \$5.37 on Oct. 20. By April, it had risen again to \$8.71.

Steven Kaye, who keeps a close eye in AIDS-related shares as portfolio manager of the Fidelity Select Biotechnology Fund in the United States, estimates 40 to 50 percent of his investment decisions are affected in some way by AIDS.

"Products and investments are going to rise," says Richard Godown, president of the Industrial Biotechnology Association in Washington.

Behind the worldwide race by firms to find a vaccine, therapeutic drugs or

AIDS index: who can, who can't fight it best

By dividing a country's rate of AIDS cases per million population by its per capita GNP, both measured as a percentage of the US standard of 100, the *Papros Institute* has developed an index of a country's resources in combating the disease.

Country	AIDS cases per million, as percent of US cases	GNP per capita, as percentage of US GNP	AIDS Index
Sweden	8	71	859
Switzerland	21	85	487
Mexico	4	12	340
France	21	57	271
Brazil	8	10	125
United States	100	100	100
Trinidad	73	34	49
Zaire	5	1	21
Dominican Republic	25	5	20
Kenya	20	2	10
Rwanda	48	2	4
Haiti	68	2	3
Uganda	68	1	2

the tragic boom is Britain's Wellcome PLC and its US subsidiary, Burroughs-Wellcome Co. After spending more than \$80 million to develop AZT, they market it as a monopoly in 37 countries under the name Retrovir. The disease offers a patient no cure, just delay as it stops the virus from replicating.

"We can tide him over until something better occurs," says Dr. David Chesnoff, assistant director of the AIDS clinic at the University of California in San Francisco.

A year's course of the drug—a daily dose of 12 tablets costing about \$22—initially cost a patient nearly \$9,000. The firm has dropped the price by about one-fifth under pressure from those who say the company profits from their misery. Company defenders say AZT actually reduces the overall cost of treating the ailment.

Estimates of sales last year ranged from \$100 million to \$200 million, with profits estimated at from \$30 million to

better testing methods is a staggering research bill assuring funds to promote the development of new products.

"We believe that costs in the United States alone will range from \$10 billion to \$16 billion in 1991," says Dr. Marvin Cetron, president of Forecasting International in Arlington, Virginia. Ten years ago, research costs attributable to AIDS were less than \$1 million.

Elsewhere, budgets are on the rise. Dr. Ronald Yip, director of the Singapore Science Council, estimated the direct costs of research and development at about \$10 million for East Asia, excluding Japan and Korea. He believes the figure will grow substantially.

Of the more than 100 anti-AIDS medical programs being developed worldwide, 80 originate in the United States, although many have worldwide roots.

Hoffman-LaRoche of Switzerland is studying a drug, dideoxycytidine, DDC, it hopes will function as does Retrovir.

Sweden's Astra is developing a similar candidate called Fosarnet. Industry analysts expect Wellcome to enjoy at least another year of monopoly before it faces competitors in the marketplace.

Enjoying a boom is Lamprin, a 50-cent-a-dose drug developed initially by Switzerland's Ciba-Geigy to treat leprosy and found effective against some infections common among AIDS patients. Worldwide sales rose in a single year from 375,000 to more than one million units.

According to a vice president of Japan's Kirin brewery, the beer maker hopes a byproduct of its fermentation techniques will produce a drug able to treat AIDS-spawned cancerous tumors, with eventual annual worldwide sales of \$100 million.

With testing in the United States a \$200 million market, with estimates of \$90 million in Europe and \$35 million in Asia, the competition is keen to provide faster, more accurate screening.

Cambridge Bioscience in Massachusetts and its competitors are vying to produce a two-minute AIDS test that requires no refrigeration. Among its rivals is the Maryland-based Biotech, which has worked for two years with Du Pont to produce a test. Biotech President Dr. Thomas Li estimates that after just two years AIDS-related products account for 15 percent of his firm's \$12 million annual sales.

A battle over the royalties of the lucrative testing market is in the process of settlement between the French under Professor Luc Montagnier of the Institut Pasteur in Paris and Americans led by Robert Gallo of the National Cancer Institute in Maryland. Both claim to have been the first to discover the virus causing Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

The AIDS business has created other benefits.

New medical facilities for AIDS patients cost \$20 million in the United States in 1987, a figure that is expected to spiral in the 1990's.

The manufacture of new equipment such as blood bags and specialized rubber protective devices—face shields and anti-splash goggles—accounted for worldwide sales of \$50 million last year.

Condoms, designed to provide "safe sex" and prevent the spread of AIDS, sell in a \$4 billion market, up at least \$1.5 billion since the epidemic started.

"Any direct economic benefits to our small farmers, who produce the bulk of Malaysia's natural rubber production, is unclear," says Raja Shahrman of the Malaysian Rubber Research Bureau, noting that synthetic products constitute most of the market.

AIDS conferences and seminars have become a cottage industry. More than 300 major conferences with an average attendance of 225 and with admissions totalling \$11 million each have been held in the United States since 1984.

"The number of consultants on AIDS is getting bigger than anticipated," says Dr. Dale Masi, a Washington psychologist who is a specialist on problems in the workplace—including AIDS.

Holding off virus at border

Chinese, others rely on regulation to contain spread

By MIAO HONG
in Beijing, China

ONE YEAR-OLD hemophilia patient in Zhejiang Province died last February of what was diagnosed as a cerebral aneurysm. This sad but ordinarily unremarkable event carried weighty significance for the world's most troubled land. Although the cause still under scrutiny, the child's death was suspected of being the first related to AIDS of a resident Chinese national.

The patient was one of three children of one adult—all hemophiliacs—reported infected in Zhejiang in June 1987 by Factor VIII, a blood product imported from the United States.

The other three patients have not held of their real situation. They are undergoing treatment with traditional Chinese medicine, a therapy the Chinese believe in strongly enough to back with research and offer to the United States and other countries as a

test. Until the child's death, China had tried to head off the incurable disease from its one billion people with quarantine measures at the border.

At least 15 other countries have imposed or are considering similar regulations. Great Britain, Indonesia and Sri Lanka will refuse entry to anyone suspected of carrying AIDS. Foreign students and workers in Austria, Finland, India and the United Arab Emirates must prove they are not carriers.

Foreigners seeking work permits in the Philippines and in Saudi Arabia must now they are AIDS-free.

The Chinese have banned imported blood products. Foreigners who wish to stay in China for more than one year must have a certificate showing they are free of the AIDS virus. Those without a certificate must pass an AIDS blood test, which is available in tourist hotels and restaurants. The government has ordered at least eight foreigners who tested positive for AIDS from the country.

Short-term visitors must declare on arrival they are free of AIDS, although a test is required of them. Chinese nationals abroad for more than a year also must undergo a test. So must hemophiliacs and prostitutes.

China has managed to find foreign-aided cures in all of its AIDS cases. Officials note that traditional cures are effective but see no signs of local outbreaks.

"Now we have the medicine," Cao Changlin, director of the Institute of Chinese Pharmacy of the Beijing College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, says of six traditional herbal prescrip-

Miao Hong writes for the government's China Features in Beijing.

breathing exercise.

The State Science and Technology Commission has allocated less than \$100,000 for AIDS research in its seventh Five-Year Plan. The World Health Organization has agreed to fund a research project on Chinese treatment techniques.

Traditional medicine specialists have tested their treatment in the United States and Tanzania. The government has purchased a tightly sealed US\$275,000 AIDS laboratory from West Germany.

"Using traditional Chinese medicine to prevent and treat AIDS is a very important approach," said Wang Mianzhi, Deputy Director of the All-China Society of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

"Instead of treating only the AIDS virus or its symptoms, traditional medical practices look both to the causes of the disease and its symptoms. It considers the entire body."

"I believe that AIDS can be treated with traditional Chinese medical practices. AIDS largely results from the poor functions of internal organs such as the spleen, stomach and kidneys. AIDS develops in stages. At different stages, the patient's symptoms are quite different."

"If necessary, in our future joint research program in the United States, we may, of course, change our original ideas and turn to a combination of traditional methods with modern medical treatment." ♦

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Boy's death signals peril for others

Children more vulnerable

BY CARLOS CASTILHO
in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

FERNANDO MEDEIROS DIED on an October afternoon in 1987 at 9 years of age after living with a death sentence most of his short life. He was an acute hemophiliac. After a routine blood transfusion, he was found at the age of 4 to possess the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that produces AIDS.

Fernando was one of the first AIDS cases reported among children in Brazil, a country the World Health Organization (WHO) ranks second only to the United States in the number of reported cases—a few shy of 3,000. According to doctors, 30 percent of cases go unreported, many because families are reluctant to publicize the cause of death. The United States, with a far more accurate monitoring system, has reported more than 60,000. Brazil also has one of the world's youngest populations. Fifty percent of the population is under 21.

Of Brazil's nearly 3,000 cases, 122 were children less than 14 years old, a rate nearly three times as high as in the United States, where by January 1987 cases of AIDS, including 290 in New York City alone, were reported in children 13 years and younger. Being more vulnerable than adults, nine of every 10 youngsters contracting AIDS in

Carlos Castilho is a Rio de Janeiro-based journalist.



Preventive measures have little impact on young victims.

Brazil already have died. The same rate among adults is 63 percent.

This is only the beginning of what will happen in Brazil and elsewhere in the world among child victims of AIDS.

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), "between 500,000 and three million AIDS cases will emerge within the next five years as well as one million to five million cases of AIDS-related illnesses. A significant proportion of these cases will be children."

AIDS is "unique among epidemics of infectious disease," notes Dr. Stephen C. Joseph, commissioner of the New York City department of health, "in that...transmission can be prevented by conscious voluntary behavior—except for transmission to children."

He reported that 1,000 New York City infants will be born in 1988 with the AIDS virus. At the present rate of sur-

vival, half will be dead by 3.

Eighty percent of the children with AIDS in Brazil contracted the virus through contaminated blood. Most are hemophiliacs. Most of the rest inherited the disease at birth from their mothers. Few have survived beyond two years of age.

Up to 80 percent of blood for transfusions and other medical uses in Brazil comes from private firms that pay for donations. Those who donate usually are the poor who need the money. A sample of 36,000 blood donors in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo turned up 90 infected with HIV.

Fernando's agony was accompanied by a family tragedy. His mother, a middle class woman in Rio de Janeiro, not only cared for Fernando but looked after an adult brother and two nephews. They also were hemophiliacs infected by HIV. When her brother died, and one nephew slipped into a coma, it was too much for her to endure. She shot herself to death in the head while the children slept peacefully in the next room.

The maternal side of Fernando's family held his father responsible for his mother's despair, initiating a war among relatives. Fernando, at the time 8 years old, was virtually abandoned. His father, a public employee, claimed he had neither the time nor the emotional strength to care for the sick child. His maternal grandfather assumed the task.

In spite of the support of the Hemophiliacs' Association of Brazil, the family had to sell most of their private possessions to pay for the treatment of three surviving ill ones, aggravating the feud among the relatives.

In the middle of all this, Fernando's health worsened. Before his mother took her life, he suffered from light pneumonia. After her death, he was plagued with a serious intestinal infection, often the symptom of a terminally ill AIDS victim.

The doctors at Santa Catarins

Hospital, a Rio institution that specializes in treating hemophiliacs, were impressed with Fernando's survival capacity. They were perplexed when he became worse every Wednesday and Friday, showing periods of recovery on weekends.

Dr. Lizette Macario, a psychoanalyst, determined that the intestinal hemorrhaging occurred after family visits. The lad always became better when his maternal grandfather stayed with him on Saturdays and Sundays. After this discovery, she recommended a permanent psychiatric attendant for terminally ill patients with AIDS.

Rio de Janeiro, with its population between six and seven million, and São Paulo, the largest Brazilian city with more than 11 million population have the highest recorded incidence of AIDS. Fifty-three percent of the cases are in São Paulo, a city with an active homosexual population.

The country's first six cases of AIDS were reported in 1982 among six homosexual men who had visited New York. HIV spread rapidly to the interior. By 1985, AIDS appeared regularly in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pernambuco and Bahia, home to the country's most visible transvestite colony. In Salto, a city of 99,000 in the interior of São Paulo state, the Health Ministry recorded 50 cases of infection in March.

By then, the government had tightened regulations controlling blood supplies, leading to speculation that had Fernando been born after 1985, he would have had one-third better chance of never being infected. The thought was little consolation for his family.

Frisco fights virus

Prevention works in cutting rate

BY NEDD WILLARD
in San Francisco, USA

AS A MODEL of this era of AIDS, San Francisco has it all. A city with a politically powerful homosexual community, it is home to an estimated 55,800 homosexual and bi-sexual men, nearly one of every six males in this West Coast metropolis. About half test positive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS. Dr. George Rutherford, medical director of the AIDS office of the city's health department, says a study shows that 80 percent of male homosexuals develop signs of disease within six years. The city since 1981 has had 4,689 AIDS cases and 2,831 deaths.

But out of these grim statistics rises some hope for other

Lack of \$0.30 costs lives

AIDS displaces money to fight other ailments

BY JOHN MAURICE
in Geneva, Switzerland

JUST CASES OF diarrhea can be cleared up with 30 cents of oral rehydration salts. But almost four million children will die this year of such attacks. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that this year it will spend US\$12 million on the problem, about 5 percent of the \$240 million it forecasts it will spend on all disease control and prevention.

Most cases of bacterial pneumonia, which causes around 80 percent of acute respiratory infections in children in developing countries, respond to a few days of cotrimoxazole treatment also costing about 30 cents. An estimated six million children die of the ailment each year. WHO's expenditure forecast: \$1.1 million.

By contrast, the lifetime cost of caring for an AIDS patient who so far is certain to die is estimated at between \$20,000 and \$147,000 in industrialized countries, and between \$130 and \$1,500 in Africa.

This year, WHO estimates an expenditure of \$97 million, or 44 percent of its budget, on AIDS control and prevention. What is so special about AIDS? Why

John Maurice is a British science writer who covers WHO activities from Geneva.

does it attract so much attention and funding? Why should an as-yet-incurable disease that has so far killed an estimated 90,000 to 100,000 people in nine years enjoy so much visibility when nearly 16 million children die every year—an average of nearly 65,000 each day—from other diseases that can be prevented or treated for a few cents worth of drugs. With \$10 worth of vaccines, a child can be fully immunized against the major child-killer diseases.

The World Health Organization forecast of 1988 expenditures seems to provide a disproportionate share of funds for AIDS compared to others for which cures are not only known but relatively easily and cheaply available.

WHO's relatively low expenditures on the major infectious diseases in relation to AIDS do not altogether reflect the degree of concern about these diseases. They reflect the relatively low cost of treating individual patients.

For those who begrudge the expense of dealing with AIDS, Ralph Henderson, director of WHO's expanded program on immunization says "the total cost of protecting all the children of the developing world from the six child-killing or crippling diseases would amount annually to \$500 or \$600 million, the price of a dozen F-14 pursuit planes."

What prevents the world, he and other critics ask, from giving up those planes?

communities facing virulent AIDS epidemics.

Hard-hitting, explicit information and counseling has led to a radical change in homosexual behavior. According to epidemiologists, new cases of infection among male homosexuals have dropped to almost zero in 1988.

In one group of 350 San Francisco homosexual men, the rate of new infections peaked at 21 percent in 1982 and fell to one new infection in 1986 and 1987.

"The epidemic in gay men is basically over in San Francisco," says Dr. Andrew Moss, an epidemiologist at San Francisco General Hospital.

But while the epidemic among homosexual men abated, another is growing among intravenous drug users. According to John Newmeyer, an epidemiologist at the Haight Ashbury Free Clinic, about 2,000 drug users carry HIV. The ratio of infected homosexual men to infected drug users had dipped from 78 to one last year to 14 to one in 1988.

Newmeyer figured about 3,000 of the city's 16,000 intravenous drug users were homosexual men.

Twenty-one cases of AIDS among IV drug users were recorded in 1987. Through the first three months of 1988, 10 were recorded, indicating a doubling of the epidemic.

Homosexual men were warned explicitly to use condoms for sex and avoid patronizing bath houses where it was possible to have quick, anonymous sex with a number of partners.

The major AIDS risks for IV drug users are sharing infected needles to inject drugs and having unsafe sex after getting high on drugs.

The same explicit warnings are being introduced to head off a greater epidemic among drug users who employ needles.

"We'd like you to do a little speed reading," reads the pamphlet distributed by the 19th Street Services, a community-based group that specializes in dealing with homosexual men

The preventable diseases are more deadly

The worldwide death toll of children from curable diseases, with the estimated amount (and percentage of its budget) the World Health Organization forecasts spending on each in 1988, compared with AIDS expenditure.

Disease	Estimated child deaths	Estimated WHO expenditure
Acute respiratory infections	6 million	\$1.1 million (0.5)
Diarrhea	4 million	\$12 million (5.0)
Diphtheria, neonatal tetanus, whooping cough, measles, typhoid, poliomyelitis	4.3 million	\$11.6 million (4.8)
Tuberculosis	0.5 million	\$1.3 million (1.6)
Malaria, other tropical diseases	1.1 million	\$40.6 million (18.3)
AIDS	n/a	\$97 million (44)

SOURCE: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Financial cost is only one issue. In some parts of the world, AIDS exerts what Jonathan Mann, head of WHO's Global Program on AIDS (GPA), calls the "displacement effect" on already limited health resources.

"In many African cities," he said, "you may have hospitals with, say, 500 beds and 600 patients to be treated. Clearly, any AIDS patient being admitted will displace space and resources, including pharmaceuticals and staff time, that might be used for curable diseases."

"Panic over AIDS may cause governments to pay too much attention to the disease at the expense of other serious illnesses," says Ishrat Husain, chief of the World Bank's Africa technical department. With half of hospital beds in Central and East Africa already occupied by AIDS patients, WHO officials are urging African public health authorities to organize community and home-based care of HIV-infected patients.

The future will require even greater expense. The \$97 million that WHO

forecasts it will spend this year on AIDS may grow to \$650 million in three years.

WHO officials justify spending so much money on AIDS on five counts:

- AIDS is not going to go away. WHO reported on April 30 a total of 88,081 cases since 1981, with the true total believed closer to 200,000. At least 50 percent of AIDS victims have died since 1981. Already five to 10 million people are believed AIDS virus carriers. Assuming 10 to 30 percent will develop AIDS over the next five years, the cumulative total of cases could rise from one to three million.

- In some parts of Africa, half the 10 percent of pregnant women infected with the virus threaten to pass the disease to their offspring. William Foege, executive director of the Task Force for Child Survival, says the possible increase in child mortality could wipe out the gains of the WHO-UN Children's Fund immunization program that has prevented one million child deaths annually from measles, whooping cough and neonatal tetanus.

- AIDS does not kill indiscriminately. It attacks the young and middle-aged elites.

- AIDS may not be curable but through simple changes in human behavior is probably more easily preventable than other major killer diseases.

- The AIDS crisis can produce spin-offs to reinforce care in other diseases.

"AIDS is bringing new life to a long depressed area of public life," says Daniel Tarantola, GPA chief of national program support. "All sectors are looking to the health sector for leadership."

Funds to combat AIDS is reinforcing health infrastructure that can be used against other ailments. Blood programs designed to screen for human immunodeficiency virus also can be used to monitor hepatitis B and syphilis.

Mann believes AIDS is special in providing an opportunity as well as a danger, noting the disease is the only one to have been subject of a UN General Assembly debate.

"This is the first really global problem the world has had to face," says WHO's chief AIDS fighter. "No other disease—neither plague, nor smallpox, nor the vast influenza epidemics of the early years of this century—has created such a global awareness. Not even the threat of nuclear war brought the developing and developed world so closely together against a common enemy." ♦

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Elof Hansson

Soviet torment ends...

By ALEXANDER PUMPYANSKY
in Moscow, USSR

A rare climate of peace

Good feeling breaks out in war zones

THE SOVIET ARMY is beginning to depart Afghanistan after more than nine years of war. The move is unprecedented. Not only is the agreement to withdraw guaranteed by the Soviet Union and the United States, the Soviets leave behind no victory and an Afghanistan that is hardly the deeply rooted Communist state of the sort that has grown up in the aftermath of other Soviet occupations since World War II. Elsewhere, the Sandinista government and the contra rebels talk peace after agreeing on a 60-day truce in Nicaragua; Somalia and Ethiopia conclude an arrangement to end the decades-old border fighting between the two African neighbors; China and the Soviet Union edge closer to an understanding on non-intervention in Vietnam; and Cuban and South African officials face each other unfamiliarly across a London bargaining table to talk peace in Angola.

While conflict still rages in these regions, as well as in Lebanon and in the dangerous Gulf between Iraq and Iran, the spring of 1988 has brought a rare climate of peace to a war-ravaged world.

In this section, *WorldPaper* presents a view of countries pausing between war and peace, with eminent Soviet and Afghan journalists debating the impact of the Red Army withdrawal, while a distinguished Nicaraguan economist and former Sandinista government official offers three scenarios for Central America and David Toufic Mizrahi, our associate editor for the Middle East, weighs the mood for peace in Iraq and Iran on his return from a tour of the battle area.

A promise the tanks will depart.



ARTEMIS BEARING A BOW, Amphitrite bearing a trident, a Danaid bearing an amphora, the startled bather, the Nike of Samothrace. What have they in common?

These images are all inspired by the same model. The classic figure admired by the throngs of visitors into the Louvre did not come to be known as Nike at once. Emerging from the dark captivity of time, it lost some of its finer points and took on a shroud of mystery. Everyone who looked at it participated in the act of creation with the unknown Greek genius, trying to divine the source of his inspiration. But are we really looking at the goddess of victory? Even today we cannot be absolutely certain.

For the last eight years we have been tormented by the problem of Afghanistan. It has been given various mutually contradictory definitions: "intervention," "action of internationalist solidarity," "holy war," "support for a revolution that tried to take the country out of the Middle Ages" and so on. Moscow and Washington, Delhi and Islamabad, Tehran and Riyadh gave their own answers to questions that still persist.

Questions have also been asked in Moscow. Writing in the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, author Alexander Prokhanov wanted to know, "Why did we introduce the troops? What goals were we pursuing? Have we attained those goals? What will happen after the troops have been withdrawn? What is the ultimate price of the presence in Afghanistan of a limited troop contingent?"

It is a strange war, with a face shrouded by a veil as impenetrable as the traditional Islamic burkha. Our vocabulary has acquired the sad addition, "Afghans". We use it to describe soldiers who have returned from Afghanistan, wounded or crippled, their spirits maimed. How many have been killed or wounded in this war? To this day we do not know the exact figure. How many have been there? Western sources put the number of Soviet troops engaged in combat at 110,000, a figure somewhat exaggerated. I cannot refer to official statistics. In response to all questions, Soviet military spokesmen give the inscrutable formula: there is a "limited Soviet troop contingent" in Afghanistan. But what is it limited to?

That formula makes sense, although no one has bothered to explain it. The troops had a limited mission to perform. It was not their mission to occupy the country or turn it into a military stronghold—that would have required far greater numbers of troops. Only an official explanation can clarify this.

The decision to introduce troops was taken by the previous leadership. The present leadership has decided courageously to withdraw them. While an exhaustive assessment of what has been is yet to come, conclusions about what will be have largely been made. The most important concerns what must never happen again, that is, political decisions that must be ruled out under any circumstances in

Alexander Pumpysky is deputy editor in chief of the Soviet weekly *New Times*.

the future.

Eight years ago Soviet troops entered Afghanistan to help the revolutionary Afghan regime preserve the gains of an April revolution. From the purely judicial view, the legality of the introduction of troops raises no doubts. The repeated requests from the Kabul government gave it legal grounds. Criticisms of that decision should not be couched in judicial terms. How flawed was the reasoning behind that fateful decision? That is the real question.

Helping a revolution is a sacred duty, a sentiment that has been instilled in us from childhood. But what is a revolution? Can one describe the declarations of intent and slogans of revolutionary leaders as a revolution? Was the April revolution, having proclaimed a program of action worthy of all sympathy, capable of seeing that program through? Was the real situation in the country ready for a radical remodelling of society? These questions can now only be answered in the negative. One cannot impose one's own frame of reference on a situation confronted by others. As a Russian saying cautions: you cannot take your own rules to another monastery. You cannot take your field manual there either. That is the second lesson we have to draw.

Support for a legitimate government or a popular movement must know certain bounds. It must not involve militarily a big power in the affairs of a small country. Such an involvement falls short of fulfilling its purpose and is counterproductive. It is enough to recall the post-World War II military conflicts—Korea, Vietnam, the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, Afghanistan, etc. Those have been very different situations, but the differences between them underscore their overall common trend. Whenever the instinct to use force has gained the upper hand, force has proved impotent as a means of dealing with a political problem.

The recognition that there can be no winners in a nuclear war was sealed at the Geneva summit by the signatures of General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan. It is high time that it was recognized that there can be no winners in regional conflicts. Great powers have no business becoming involved in "small wars." Their mission is to prevent regional conflicts and press for reconciliation.

Situations where the weapons of one great power are used against the troops of another must be excluded. That is how it was in Vietnam, where the Vietnamese used Soviet-made weapons against US troops. That situation was reversed in Afghanistan. In a war of manpower against weapons, manpower always loses. It would take a true cynic to count this as a success for the other side. On the balance sheet of world politics, those are no-win situations.

The Soviet military involvement in Afghan affairs has seemed to confirm the worst accusations brought against the USSR: "expansionism," "exporting revolution," and an "anti-Islamic campaign." It was useless to argue against such accusations. The perception of reality is the reality in politics. With its military involvement in Afghan-

Continued on page 12

...Afghan turmoil continues

By SABAHUDDIN KUSHKAKI
in Islamabad, Pakistan

ON CHRISTMAS EVE 1979, THE Russians invaded Afghanistan, bringing in Babrak Karmal from the Soviet Union, where he was living in exile, to head an Afghan government. Now that the Soviets are preparing to withdraw from Afghanistan eight years later with a battle-casualty and at least 12,000 dead, one would imagine the Afghan people to be elated. But such is the case.

Afghans feel that the regime Karmal once headed and Najibullah now rules will remain in power. Since this regime has been part of Soviet occupation forces, if Moscow is sincere in allowing Afghanistan to emerge as an independent, non-aligned and peaceful country, it should also dismantle the government it has installed.

The analogy of Soviet troop withdrawal and the Afghan left in its wake and the US withdrawal from Vietnam in the mid-70's is inaccurate. The Americans left Vietnam physically if not entirely mentally. The Russian withdrawal from Afghanistan will be physical only in part. Mentally, they will linger in Afghanistan for a long time.

Afghans are of the opinion that the Geneva accord which were to lead to what the UN mediator on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez, says is a comprehensive settlement, is really only a partial solution. Furthermore, some believe it is tantamount to a betrayal of the cause of a people who fought for the very ideals which the United Nations seeks to uphold: the liberation of a country from naked aggression and the right to self-determination and freedom.

The "accords" failed to mention that this historic freedom movement brought a super-aggressor down to its knees and became a movement without parallel in history. The accord simply refers to the problems of refugees who ought to return to their homeland in the wake of a Soviet troop withdrawal. According to a survey conducted last November by the Cultural Council of Afghanistan Resistance, 82 percent of 1,800 "knowledgeable" Afghans sampled said the refugees will not return home until the Russians withdraw and a non-communist government is installed in Kabul.

Until the conditions are ripe for return, the bulk of the refugees will stay put. The treaty will indeed fail in achieving yet another crucial problem that is mainly in the laps of Pakistan and Iran. For these reasons and also for the fact that the Afghan resistance was not a party to the talks, the resistance will not be bound to the provisions of the Geneva accords.

The Afghans began their resistance to topple a Soviet-installed regime more than a year before the Soviet Union launched its military invasion of Afghanistan. It was this very uprising which had brought the pro-Moscow regime of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) to the verge of a collapse that induced Moscow to invade

Afghanistan in 1979. As long as this regime is intact, the Afghans will continue the war.

A problem that the Afghan resistance has faced since its formation in 1978 is division within its leadership ranks. Despite such divisions, they have remained united in their objective to drive the Russian invaders out of Afghanistan. Now that the Russians have set Feb. 15, 1989 for the complete withdrawal of their troops from Afghanistan, the same Afghan leadership is apparently to be unifying its position on two other basic issues: the dismantling of the PDPA regime by peaceful means or by war and a refusal to share power with the PDPA in a coalition government.

The Afghans have been keen to take control of the government in two stages in the wake of a Soviet troop withdrawal. First, an interim government ought to be formed to maintain law and order and make sure the Soviet troops withdraw safely, repatriate the seven million refugees living in neighboring countries and inside Afghanistan, repair and revive the economy and pave the way for genuine parliamentary elections to form a permanent government. Without Mujahuddin active support of a government—interim or otherwise—these four important tasks cannot be achieved. In any government the forces which control more than 80

Continued on page 12

Afghans remain on the alert (below) as refugees (top left) and rebels (bottom) stay in place while Soviets withdraw.





The choice in the bargaining (above): peace or more fighting in the Central American jungles (right).

3 scenarios for peace from talks in Nicaragua

Most probable is compromise, with some conflict

BY MARIO DE FRANCO
in Managua, Nicaragua

ALONG WITH international public opinion, Nicaraguans have reacted with much skepticism about the 60-day ceasefire agreement and peace talks between the Sandinista government and the armed contra opposition. The atmosphere is full of doubt: How real is all this? What will the result be? Will it mean peace? The country's democratization? After six years of struggle and of mutual promises that the war would only end with the defeat of the other side, what is happening is hard to believe.

Both sides came to the negotiating table because neither one has been able to solve the situation militarily and the war was eroding the strength of both.

The contras failed to obtain a military triumph over the Sandinista army, to form an internal political front to join the military struggle in the field, to improve their deteriorating international image, to create a homogeneous political direction and they suffered from the Reagan administration's defeat in the US Congress and failure to send more aid.

The Sandinista government confronted an equally complicated situation that pushed it not only to negotiate but

to seem willing to give up many things, except political supremacy.

There is the material and social erosion caused by the war. The economy is in ruins, with the only plentiful things being inflation—3,000 percent in 1987—and shortages; a critical shortage of external resources; an increase in popular discontent; growing internal opposition; and growing political and economic pressure to force a peace agreement from other Central American countries, as well as Mexico, Argentina and European countries. Even the USSR—because of its new policy and redefinition of its relations with the United States—cut off oil shipments to force Nicaragua to sign the Arias peace plan.

The benefits and immediate costs of a temporary ceasefire to the contras are considerable. Their greatest gain has been recognition as a legitimate force against the Sandinistas. But the agreement has generated divisions between the contras in Honduras who fought in the field and those in the political leadership in Florida. To some combatant contras, the signing has been a form of treason. The signing also left the Reagan administration without much internal justification for any further official military aid.

By accepting the temporary ceasefire, the Sandinista government wanted to demonstrate to the international community that it wanted to end the war

while the United States didn't, that it was ready to democratize the country and that it is a trustworthy force able to negotiate in the international arena. The ceasefire also represented an opportunity to repair the critical socio-economic situation.

The Sandinistas ran the risk that international pressure would increase if they didn't reach a more permanent agreement.

With these elements in mind, here are at least three basic scenarios for Nicaragua:

Scenario I. The parties reach an agreement under which the contras keep armed troops in ceasefire areas until a date is set for a presidential election, create their own political party and campaign freely. The Sandinistas agree to grant freedom of press, radio and television. All of this would be witnessed internationally. This means that the Nicaraguan government accepts the contra agenda.

The advantages of this scenario to the Sandinistas would be improved international relations, particularly with Western European and Latin American countries, with a view to strengthening political support and obtaining foreign aid, opening the doors of multilateral credit organizations and possibly normalizing relations with the United States.

But such an agreement would provoke

a feeling of betrayal among its military—particularly the combatants, generating low morale and desertions. The greatest problem would derive from the poor economic environment, which could be exploited by the contras and the media to promote strikes by workers for more salary and supplies and protests for democratic freedom by the population at large. The government could not face these demands without further inflation and political concessions.

This situation would take place even with substantial economic aid, which would have only a long-term effect on the economic deterioration. An environment of political turmoil would hinder the development of private business. Stagnation would continue.

If the contras remain inflexible and insist only on Scenario I, the Sandinistas might generate some international support that would give them a breather to continue the war. But it is likely the Sandinistas would accept this scenario only if the leadership thought it could win an election under such circumstances. Otherwise, a free election might cost the Sandinistas power.

Scenario II: The contras disarm as a condition to developing an internal political party and being allowed to campaign. The Sandinistas grant freedom of the press, radio and television and schedule elections to the Central American Parliament in July, 1988, to municipal posts by the end of the year and to the presidency in 1990.

This scenario would gain the contras international backing and permit an end to the Sandinista campaign strong enough to compromise their opponents.

But the contras would have to guarantee Sandinista compliance. If the Sandinistas did not comply, the contras, instead of returning to the negotiating table, would regroup, re-establish an alliance with the United States, despite their differences.

Failure of the Sandinistas to comply would show the international community that they were not serious in negotiating for peace. They would be back to square one—accelerating popular discontent and a sharp economic crisis—but with less international and economic support.

Scenario III. The most probable. Neither of the other options is probable because it would only result in net gains for one of the parties. To solve its internal problems, the Sandinista government needs an agreement. The contras, particularly because of their lack of military and political success, need a ceasefire. Therefore, the most probable scenario is that instead of rain drops, the Sandinistas still supreme, and a fraction of the contras fighting at less intense levels under even more difficult conditions. If the Sandinistas, this arrangement would be making concessions, their supremacy would continue and their international alliances would improve. The solution of the nation's internal problems

No end is in sight in Gulf

Wary Iraq, stubborn Iran can't find peace formula

BY DAVID TOUFIC MIZRAHI
in Baghdad, Iraq

THUMP, THUMP of Iraqi anti-aircraft guns pumping shells at Iranian dropping bombs on the northern city of Mosul at dawn lasted a visitor; it seemed to last an

I was the same in Baghdad: The sound of Scud-B missiles flying into the capital with compliments from the Iraqis. But the people of the city moved back and forth without signs of

"We don't want this war," said an Iraqi government official, summing up the country's attitude in a few words. "If we can handle it, it is no problem."

The oil minister, Issam Abdul Rahim, was even more blunt. "We simply have stopped thinking about how long it will be before the war will end," he told me.

It is the spring of 1988 ushers in a time of apparent peace elsewhere, a calm in the Gulf. But Iraq continues its struggle. While the rest of the world patches up differences, the Middle East sows discord.

In the south, the port city of Basra, the downtown section in ruins, is reminiscent of Berlin at the end of World War II. Against the background of abandoned ships rusting in the water, those who remain go about their business in an atmosphere of business as usual.

It is where the Iraqis claim the war started with shelling from Iran early in September 1980. They use that to justify their invasion later that year. The Iraqis accuse their enemies of aggression, insisting the United Nations formally label Iraq the aggressor as a condition to their accepting a Security Council ceasefire demand.

The Iraqi general commanding this operation on the Shatt al-Arab was efficient and generous in showing me even the most remote and desolate sectors. But he raised his arms and invoked Allah to cut short my visit. "You don't know when these bombs will fall," he said of his Iranian enemies. "I have been in a drenching rain? Well, the rain will receive bullets, shrapnel and bombs. Do me a favor, please, return to your family as soon as possible."

He ordered his driver to take me back to Baghdad on a 450-kilometer road that was a war zone all the way.

David Toufic Mizrahi, WorldPaper Associate Editor for the Middle East, recently toured

"My friend," Finance Minister Hikmat Omar Mekhaieef al-Hadithi said in the capital, "the war is costly, not only in terms of money but, psychologically, in terms of social disruption. Nothing is worse than war."

He admitted that the start of the conflict—"the heat of war," he called it—cost his treasury US\$1 billion monthly.

"At present," he smiled, "with better efficiency, with higher technology, with a more developed military industry, the war is costing us less." He wouldn't say how much less.

Iraqi-born Professor Abbas Alnasrawi,

a University of Vermont economist in the United States, estimated that on the military alone, Iraq spent \$94 billion from 1980-85—three times its gross national product in 1981—compared to Iran's \$220 billion, nearly 1.5 times its 1981 GNP.

The Gulf War has grown from 1980 invasion to 1984 tanker war, an economic war, a 1987-88 missile war of the cities to a 1988 chemical war that is a measure of the extremes to which desperation can drive nations. It was Iran's attacks on oil shipping that brought the United States Navy into the Gulf. But Iraq is responsible for 256 of the 463 attacks counted since 1984 by Lloyd's of London. It was Iraq which restored the chemical age to warfare with an attack the Iraqis say killed up to 2,000 civilians in the Iranian-held Kurdish village of Halabcheh in March.

Despite the record, Iran has attracted

little international support. It still is seen as the obstacle to the UN ceasefire resolution, although it has quietly downplayed its initial demand for the ouster of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein as a condition for peace. But labeling Iraq the aggressor remains an important demand. On that claim rests an Iranian demand for \$300 billion in war reparations as well as a hope such an act would inflame the 60 percent of the Iraqi population that is, like the Iranian majority, Shiite Muslims.

Iran cannot afford a semi-victory; its leadership can only survive with complete victory. Otherwise, there is no justification for fighting a war that already has cost one million casualties.

No middle road is left in Iran or Iraq. Only when one enemy drops will the fighting end, followed by a long reconciliation and stabilization, marked with, here and there, vengeance. ♦

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WAR OR PEACE?

Soviet torment ends...

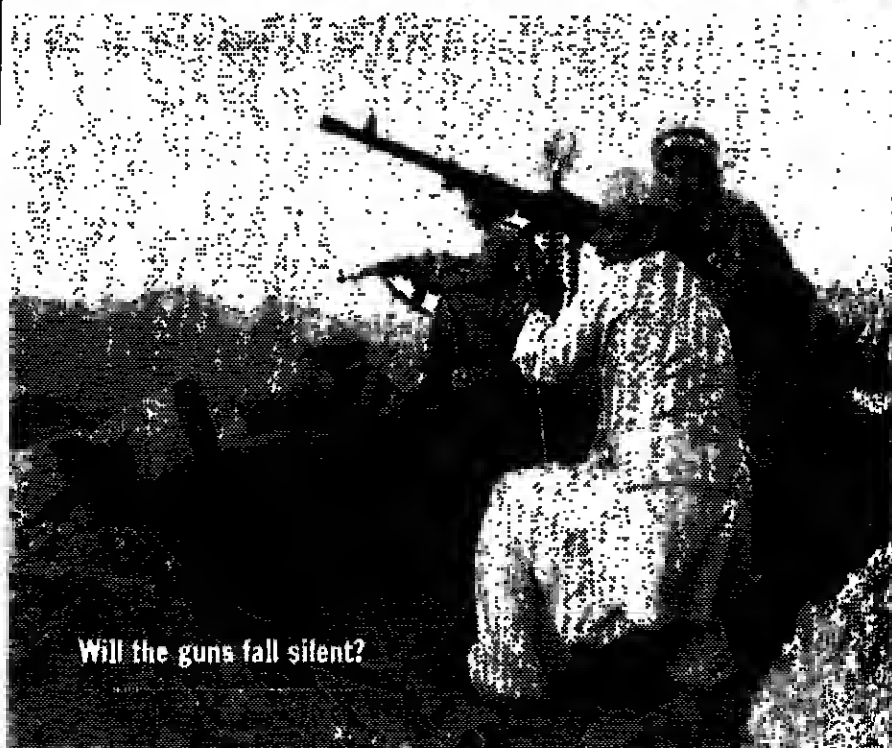
Continued from page 8

affairs, the Soviet Union has armed its adversaries in all parts of the world to the teeth.

Afghanistan burdened Soviet policy in all avenues. It bore heavily on East-West relations, chances for arms cuts, for easing tensions, and for more trade. The stamp of the Afghan crisis was imprinted on relations with China and on prospects of a settlement in the Middle East. The settlement of the crisis according to the formula adopted at Geneva would untie

those knots.

This is clearly a victory for new thinking, and not just because old dogmas have been smashed. It is time to stop linking victory to success in the battlefield. If this is to be the last battlefield where the troops and weapons of great powers clash, a victory for all mankind will have been won. It will mean that all of us in the East and West have understood, thank Allah, that complex political problems must be resolved through cooperation rather than confrontation.



...Afghan turmoil continues

Continued from page 9

percent of the countryside must have an effective share of power to make that government viable.

The resistance, assured of remaining cohesive, is in a much stronger position. It is planning to set up an interim government of its own inside Afghanistan. This, by itself, will be a big boost in morale for the people of Afghanistan and the resistance.

The Kabul army, deprived of Soviet combat forces, will have fewer men to fight for it. It is well known that the regime has been forceably recruiting 14-15 year olds and has relied to a great extent on mercenaries—the so-called militia. Both of these groups will become increasingly reluctant to fight against the resistance. With a lack of direct presence of Soviet forces, the PDPA will succumb to infighting and inter-party rivalries. Some might even attempt rapprochments with the resistance.

The resistance, by already controlling more than 80 percent of the territory, will concentrate on capturing important Communist bases mainly located in the cities, and, at least three important cities—Kandahar, in the southwest, Herat in the northeast and Jalalabad in the east will fall soon to the resistance. It has been said that "One may be able to fight an army, but it is not possible to fight a people." The PDPA has no other

support among the people other than the thin layer of its own party cadres. So the entire people will help in toppling the present Communist regime.

The only drawback for the resistance is their lack of concord at the leadership level. But, since news of the signing of the Geneva accord, the Mujahuddin leadership—represented in the Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mujahuddin (IUM)—has shown an unprecedented degree of solidarity. The Russians are indeed not going to bank on Mujahuddin divisions in order to buy time for the survival of its client regime.

The Geneva accords, if implemented, have only achieved setting up a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Other than this, the war continues. Also, it is feared that the Afghans who are aspiring for power might fight each other. But they are all determined to topple the regime which the Russians put in power in 1978. The Afghans strongly hope that—with unity and cohesiveness given—the fall of the regime will come soon. Then refugees will return home, and Afghanistan will breathe in peace and calm, with a central government controlling the country in its entirety. There will be a great deal of willingness on the part of the international community to help the Afghans build a new society on the ruins of their country.

BUSINESS CURRENTS

BY BRAD DURHAM



Rossy racks up the gold

Olympic athletes like Austria's Pirmin Zurbriggen and East Germany's Katarina Witt weren't the only ones to be festooned with the gold after their performances in the Winter Olympics in Calgary.

There were the unsung heroes, like France's Rossignol Ski Co. Inc., which hopes to increase its 27 percent chunk of the world ski equipment market since it manufactured the skis used by six athletes who won gold medals at the games.

Rossignol's stock sold at \$144.5 per share on the Paris Bourse in early March, one month after their big wins in Calgary, up from \$112 in December. Director of Racing for Rossignol, Daniel Mormet, said, "There is a definite connection between the jump in our stock and the performance of our equipment in the games. The same thing happened in '85 when Mats Wilander won the French Open with a Rossignol tennis racket."

Since Olympic manufacturer's logos must be less prominently placed than on their consumer products and banner-oriented advertising is strictly taboo at the games, companies must be crafty in aligning themselves with the medal-winning athletes. A sly hold on a set of skis that brandishes the company logo before millions of home viewers in a post-race interview means profits.

Look for Italian Alberto Tomba and Vreni Schneider of Switzerland—gold medal winners on Rossignol skis—tucked in race-winning crouches in Rossignol advertisements come the fall buying season.

Computer literacy

The US-based International Data Group is betting on a personal computer boom in the Soviet Union as it enters a joint venture with the Soviets to publish a Russian-language edition in Moscow of their burgeoning *PC World* magazine.

IDG negotiated the deal with the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing, and Book Trade and their Soviet partner *Radio i Sviyaz*, a publisher and distributor of various publications in the USSR. Publication is scheduled to begin this month with 50,000 copies available on newsstands, bookstores and through mail subscriptions.

"We expect the manufacture of PC's in the Soviet Union to reach 250,000 annually in a year and 500,000 in two, up from the current manufacture of about 80,000," said Axel Leblois, President and Chief Executive Officer of IDG. "With this deal, combined with increased exports of PC's from the West, we know there is a market for our computer magazine."

The editorial offices will be located in Moscow staffed by Soviet employees using IDG equipment. One-third of the editorial pages will be written locally by the Soviet staff in Moscow, and the other two-thirds either translated in Russian from the 90 IDG publications worldwide or accessed through the IDG on-line news service.

To air is human

The timeless credo of the marketing executive is, "Spot the demand and fill it." Take the human need for air as an example. A classic case of supply and

demand is unfolding in Japan.

After a long day on the semiconductor assembly line or in the company boardroom deciding which market to flood next, the Japanese are belling-up to their local bars to pay \$5 for a tall can of air, reports *The Wall Street Journal*. Big city-types with money to burn—or breathe—can inhale the stuff from giant tanks in "oxygen bars" set up in coffee shops or from small cans in the privacy of their homes.



The company which is breathing life into the oxygen market, Daido Senso K.K., holds about a third of the market for oxygen spray cans. Recently it started scenting its product with essences of green-apple, peppermint and mushroom. Minoru Tarui, manager of the medical products department of Daido Senso, explains, "We've added the scent because otherwise people won't know when it's coming out."

This new-found demand is a Godsend for oxygen suppliers, who have had hard times selling to Japan's dying ship-building and steel industries. By charging \$5 for air that costs the steel industry 10 cents, Japan's oxygen suppliers are being resuscitated by the folly of the air connoisseurs.

UNDERCURRENT

The cost of land-roving

Multinational companies shuffle employees around the globe like chess pieces. Since the automobile is often the only reliable mode of transportation in many venues—excluding the elephant and camel—employees are reimbursed for their petrol expenses. Managers should know world gas prices to avoid the verbal donnybrook that sometimes accompanies expense-account judgment day, or at least to know that unless you live in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, somebody's got it worse. Figures are provided by Runzheimer International, a US-based management consulting firm specializing in travel and living costs and is taken from city averages of full-service regular gasoline (the world's most predominant).

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Tokyo, Japan	\$1.50
Rome, Italy	\$1.49
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Lisbon, Portugal	\$1.27
Paris, France	\$1.18
Amsterdam, Netherlands	\$1.15

Least expensive (per liter)	
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- The Hofstra campus, with its beautiful landscaping, was recently designated an arboretum by the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta. The campus has over 3,800 trees and about 197 species.
- Hofstra has 11 exhibition areas as part of the Hofstra Museum, 7 theaters, 5 student newspapers, a campus radio station, a student television station, an indoor Olympic-sized swimming pool, and a student entertainment center.

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A tale of 2 ironies in Soviet space and Honda cars

BY CROCKER SNOW, JR.



Space partners: Payload Systems, Inc. and the Soviets sign the deal.

This is a tale of two
ironies—contemporary,
industrial-commercial
ironies that reflect on the
larger realities of interna-
tional interdependence.

It involves Japan's exemplary elec-
tronic and automotive industries, the
and US space research and Soviet
space hardware.

Fifteen years ago after Japan's Sony
operation opened its first overseas
production plant in San Diego, the com-
pany's high profile president, Akio
Morita, travelling the speaking circuit in
the United States and Japan, flattered au-
diences with reassurances that his new
company's quality control standards and
ethic would, with nursing, maintain
high standards that Sony's made-in-
Japan products represented.

"When we announced we would start
production of Sony products in Califor-
nia," pronounced Morita sardonically in
a memorable 1973 speech at the Foreign
Correspondents Club of Japan, "the
response from our American dealers
was the question whether Sony prod-
ucts made in California would have the
same quality as products made in
Japan."

Today, the worm of a pre-war Japan,
producing second-rate, copy-cat
consumer items based on cheap labor
and assembly lines, had turned.
Another turn, in the Japanese in-
dustrial saga may be underway today, led
by another Japanese maverick, the Hon-
da Motor Company.

Founded as a low cost motorcycle
company, Honda as a car company has
made it into the elite ranks of
Japan and Nissan within Japan. But its
expanding move six years ago in open-
ing an assembly plant in the US heart-
land of Ohio has led to its current stan-
dard as the leading foreign car seller in
the US market. It's preparing to
challenge Chrysler as third in the US
market.

The real rub, however, came in late
1987 when Honda started exporting US-
designed Accord back to its home
land of Japan. Unlike US car makers
who have long been criticized by the in-
dustry for not modifying their export
models to Japanese consumer standards
and tastes, including right-hand drive,
Honda is seeking to capitalize on its
American accent by sticking to left-hand
drive as a status symbol and with a
"Born in the USA" advertising
campaign.

The Sony and Honda initiatives, and
countless commercial ones like them,
provide full evidence of how advanced
consumer-based economies have be-
come. Interdependence has become
the reality of the world today's

multinational enterprise, affecting not
only its strategic decisions but also its
tactical actions in matters of production,
staffing and sales. This phenomenon is
eliminating barriers between nations and
providing the resin for the economical-
ly integrated, if not politically harmo-
nious, world ahead.

A recent agreement between a tiny,
high-tech company outside of Boston
and the giant, state-controlled Soviet
space industry is further witness to this
trend—and part two of this tale.

Payload Systems, Inc., a five-year-
old, 10-employee company involved in
the arcane field of microgravity research
in space, has just secured a coveted ex-
port license from the US government to
conduct experiments on protein crystal
growth aboard the Soviet MIR orbiting
satellite.

It's the first agreement ever involving
highly specialized and commercially con-
fidential space tests of this kind between
the two countries. It wasn't prompted by
the American and Soviet academies for
ideological reasons of scientific ex-
change, but by a handful of giant US
pharmaceutical companies for reasons
of product development and profit.

The tests in question are done faster
and with more reliable results in a state
of extended weightlessness. The
growth of protein crystals can help
determine the molecular structure of
proteins which in turn is instrumental in
genetic engineering and the design of
new drugs.

Such experiments have been con-
ducted aboard four of the US space
shuttle and Skylab missions and, by the
Soviets, many times. But the stalling of
the US space program since the
Challenger disaster in 1986 and the im-
patience of US drug, biotechnology and

chemical companies in their own com-
petitive environment prompted Payload
to seek out Soviet cooperation, and the
US government to concur.

Company co-founders Anthony Arrott
and Byron Lichtenberg, the first non-
astronaut aboard a US Spacelab mis-
sion, had their first meeting with Soviet
MIR officials in March 1987. They signed
a preliminary agreement last Novem-
ber and a final agreement last month.
The first flight in what is specified as a
multi-year, multi-flight agreement will
take place about a year from now.

The US government's willingness to
go along with an arrangement that could
be interpreted as the transfer of other-
wise-prohibited technology to the
Soviets was based on Payload's test
device being a simple, mechanical one,



President Jean Mayer (right) of Tufts University receives the first WorldPaper
Global Information Award for his role in arranging a Global Classroom on Arms
Control by television satellite between Tufts and Moscow State University.
Editor in chief Crocker Snow Jr. presented the award at the publication's
10th anniversary conference in Boston in April.

requiring no power or electronics.
"It's a very low tech process for very
high tech experiments involving gene-
splicing and the like," says Arrott.
"What made this agreement possible
was the affinity between the proprietary
concerns of our commercial clients who
must protect the identity of the proteins
being tested so their competitors don't
benefit and those of the US government
authorities who want the same so the
Russians don't benefit."

Payload is buying a service from the
Soviets based on the ability of the MIR
stations to stay aloft for the three-to-
five-month periods that optimum protein
crystallization tests take and the advan-
tage of a manned mission with cosmo-
nauts who can conduct, and even adjust,
the tests in flight after less than a day of
training. The miniature company is
keeping both its US client list and the
Soviet fee structure confidential. On
other occasions Moscow has indicated
a rate of US\$10,000-\$15,000 for each
kilogram carried aloft.

"Let me say that it's cost effective for
our clients or we wouldn't be doing it,"
remarks Arrott. "And even though the
Soviets are the ones physically conduc-
ting the tests, by the nature of our
device, they won't know the results or
even what proteins are being tested
when it's all over."

So the link between US commercial
needs and Soviet space capabilities is
being forged in the same spirit of
pragmatism as that between Japanese
consumer tastes and American in-
dustrial capacity. Clearly, British
economist David Ricardo's classical
theory of comparative advantage is alive
and well—and dictating affairs of com-
panies, if not of nation-states. ♦

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Shehadeh unleashes a powerhouse

By Hind-Lara Mango
Special to The Star

WHAT IS art? This is a significant question since no two people in the world have the same answer. Sophisticated people search for a specific concept common to all the arts. So, they enter a scientific study of art, in aesthetics, and metaphysics. Others, who use a simpler word, may say that art is only concerned with being and is pretty.

Most people judge art according to its beauty. If the work is stimulating then that is the work dealt with a study of form, and style, and reflects obvious or hidden meanings, and it is not visually appealing, then it is not art to these people. This is the ambiguity.

It can be seen as a medium of communication, and each artist conveys his own symbols to convey his feelings to us. However, art is the result of a man's life, his experiences. He creates relationships between the world of fantasy, imagination, thought, and the physical world via his art. Hence, it can function as the externalization of form, or of life's experiences.

Examples of artistic work with such a philosophy can now be seen at the Jordan National Gallery. Here, Nabil Shehadeh shows the impact of "storing up a power house of memories, emotions and experiences" that has been lifted from the fabric of his daily life. His talent is stamped with vivid imagination and has been translated into a reality in the art medium.

His work comes under the category of abstract expressionism. All of the 54 paintings symbolize the effect of nature on man. More specifically, his work shows a fascination for line, form and the negative and positive aspects of colour.

To the casual observer, the work simply looks like a pouring



Furling anarchy seems to leap from the canvas

and scattering of colours. Like Jackson Pollock, Shehadeh seems to "fling a pot of paint in the public's face." But to the discerning eye, his colours suggest a store of energy which has been released through this media. Instead of always "carrying" his brush to the canvas, the artist has used an alternate technique of "aiming" his brush. For the myriads of what can be simply termed as dots, hephaz and thick lines, and dribbling paint indicate a release of internal forces. These characteristics are the result of a free yet controlled hand, giving the brush its own momentum.

In this his first solo exhibit Shehadeh shows a preference for large and bold spaces. There are, on the other hand, works where as many as three and

nine small works have been framed into one.

These paintings seem to have been done not only with his hands but with his whole being. Whether it is through the colours or canvas size, he shows that he is in complete control all the time.

The term "action painting" can also be applied to this work. Everything is broken down into marks in a mathematical way, turning shape into form. Noticeable are the squares, rectangles, and other geometric shapes that emerge. Most of the works are divided into three distinct sections. One painting, for example, has crooked lines running through it which cut the space into three forms. If you analyze each resulting form you can see an accumulation of geometric

figures cut into spaces. The overall impression is of visual movement within, and outside the frame. So, this painting stays flat if you merely glance at it, but when you really see it in depth it starts to move in and out of dimension.

This artist's trademark is the line. It is seen everywhere sandwiched or breathing in the provided space. Works done in acrylic and spray are the simplest versions of the line theme, while in the other multi-coloured and condensed works it is hard at first to see definite dividing lines. Nearly every line is simultaneously accompanied by black, and this underlines the positive and negative aspect of space. When the black underlines the aggressive whiteish, thick strokes, it gives perspective and continuous motion.

The lines in each painting are never ended abruptly. They are continued with the help of other colours and dots which hold the composition together. As a result, if you follow each individual line with your eye you notice that it continues within the work via dots, and reappears again in some other colour.

If a third of the divided area is studied as an individual section, a new painting is discovered on its own. Shehadeh uses the phenomena and cuts other canvas and masonite pieces to suit his end. What would at first appear to be a strangely shaped painting is in fact a simpler version of what a divided third would look like on its own.

Shehadeh has done abstract work since the 70s. "I did not understand it then nor did I realize how far it was in me. When I began to learn through my work it came out with the increase of control," he says. He stresses that nature is the first and best teacher: it taught him that there are no straight lines, and that you can not separate things from each other.

He uses colour as a decorative element in the work, to help the viewer and to relax the eye. "To me, the most important things are space, movement, shadow and of course line. Colour is secondary."

Although these abstracts are a consequence of a deep study of nature, they are not its abstractions. The abstracts are the result of his interaction with nature.

Even though this is Nabil Shehadeh's first solo exhibit, many will have seen his work in group shows. Those of you who are not familiar with his work are not to be blamed since he has lived abroad a great deal of his life. His work is appreciated in different parts of the world, especially in France. Just a few Jordanian artists have managed to be exhibited at the Institute of The Arab in Paris, and he is one of them.

The exhibit runs until 30 June at the National Gallery.

Ties to home remain strong

By Lella Deeb
Special to The Star

STOCKHOLM—Muna Zureikat is a Jordanian living in Sweden. She may be far away from home, but the love of her country has not only remained strong but has pushed her to this action to benefit her compatriots.

After Zureikat after asking the Swedish Foreign Ministry to arrange an interview for me with a Jordanian living there, and found a woman of deep thinking and many interests. She dedicates herself to a demanding professional life as well as to her family—Swedish husband and three teenage children.

With an effervescent personality, charm and creativity Zureikat lived up my hotel room and was very pleased with the idea of telling her story to Jordanian readers.

She graduated from Queen's Secondary School in Amman, and then studied pharmacy at the American University in Beirut. After graduation she worked at the Ministry of Health and then with the United Nations in Geneva. She met her husband at a Middle East medical conference, and they came to live in Sweden.

Zureikat says her normal day, like that of any Swedish woman, begins early in the morning when she, her husband and children prepare to go to work and school. She spends her day in the pharmacy of a medical centre where she runs the information department, a job which she enjoys very much. She lectures nurses on new medicines and does a lot of translation of medical and pharmaceutical terminology for the medical forms of patients. "Life can be very interesting here if you have a profession," she says.

She goes home to cook the main meal of the day for her whole family, and keeps weekends for housework and relaxation.

One part of Swedish life that has captured her attention is the care given to education and reading materials for children. Carefully designed and written for readers of specific ages, books form an important part of life for children there.

"All my life I have loved literature, and my wish was to have some of the books I have read published in Arabic," says Zureikat. She started thinking about children's books in particular, where there was a lack of proper reading materials in the Arabic language, and became

convinced that she could begin to do something about filling that gap.

Zureikat's solution was to translate some of the best children's books in Sweden into Arabic. She has already done three—the Burhan series—which are sold in Amman. She says her books are designed to teach reading and fluency in speech, while treating daily problems in an interesting, amusing, and educational way. They also teach the language in a graduated manner to suit the growing stages of the child.

Gaily coloured, and printed on strong paper with hardy covers, the books fulfill the inner demands of the child by dealing with real life. She feels that books must be beautiful as well as useful so that children learn to love them and the language in which they are written.

Since written and spoken Arabic differ considerably, children learning to read often encounter words and phrases which are unfamiliar to them. Zureikat has chosen to write her books in a way closest to spoken Arabic, so that children can be introduced to reading through language that they already know.

Zureikat speaks fluent Swedish, German, English, and Ita-



Muna Zureikat

lian, so is able to choose from a wide range of excellent books in her continuing project to translate more books for children in the Arab world.

She doesn't stop there, however. About a year ago she came up with the idea of a Swedish-Jordanian Friendship Society, which is now composed of about 50 members. She says there are only four Jordanian members; the rest are Swedes who have lived and worked in Jordan and love the country. The Society tries to help promote economic, trade, and cultural relations. Just recently they held a

lecture on the Jordanian Bedouin, featuring a tent, menses, and discussion of heritage and customs.

Zureikat appeals to Arab governments to encourage such activities in order to maintain ties with emigrants and to help them to contribute what they can.

"When one lives abroad, one becomes more attached to one's home, and is overcome with a feeling that one should represent the homeland in the best way possible," she says. And Zureikat certainly does.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

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Advertising Director
Yousef Amari

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Development of the uprising

The Palestinian uprising has developed into an all-out war against the Israeli occupation after entering its seventh successive month. The Israelis, who were deluded with the belief that the revolt could be quelled through atrocious measures, must have been extremely disappointed when they saw that the Palestinians in the occupied territories have come up with new more lethal weapons to confront their arrogance and barbarism.

At the beginning the struggle was confined to stone-throwing and anti-Israeli demonstrations. The Palestinians came to know the Israeli sensitivities and weaknesses. They gained increased self-confidence and their world-wide acclaimed acts instilled pride into their hearts and prompted them to step up their resistance by resorting to new more effective methods.

To their astonishment the Israeli occupation authorities found out that every time they escalate their atrocities in handling the uprising, the Palestinians' revolt grows more ferocious and determined. Above anything else, the Palestinians have transferred their resistance to a new stage involving daring petrol-bomb attacks and setting fire to large areas of forest and agricultural lands.

The Palestinian strategy is to escalate the resistance to a point where the occupation becomes a heavy burden that Israel cannot afford to bear. Instead of eliciting profits from its occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip Israel will eventually find out that it is beginning to pay a heavy price for its illegal occupation of Palestinian territory.

Losses inflicted on Israel as a direct result of the uprising are being apportioned by a variety of Israeli officials, including Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who recently asked for additional allocations in order to cope with the rising expenses incurred upon his ministry because of the daily confrontation in the occupied territories. In the meantime foreign tourism to Israel has dropped drastically with El-Al Airline announcing a substantial reduction in its flight services to make up for some of its huge losses.

Cheap Arab labour, on which many Israeli industries flourished and prospered in the past, is no longer available. The leadership of the uprising looks ahead to a period when there will be a total boycott of work in Israel by Arab labourers. Once such a stage is reached the Palestinian resistance would have reached a critical point as far as the Israeli economy is concerned.

The development of the uprising into an effective resistance so painful to the Israelis, shows beyond any doubt that the Palestinians are well organized and act in accordance with carefully-prepared strategy. It further shows that no power on earth can end the revolt until the Palestinian legitimate demands are fully met.

The sixth member

Japan's Foreign Minister Mr. Soumae Uno will be in Amman today, Thursday, on a two-day official visit. In addition to Jordan Mr. Uno will also be visiting Syria, Egypt and Israel. Diplomatic sources in Amman have described Mr. Uno's Middle Eastern tour as one where more listening than talking will be done.

Japan's renewed interest in Middle Eastern politics is an event worthy of our praise and encouragement. Although not being a member of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, Japan has wielded enough economic and political influence which has bestowed on it the honorary title of the sixth member of the Security Council. Japan is the only non-Western country in the group of seven most industrialized powers, which met in Toronto, Canada, this week to discuss world economy, debt, peace and superpower relations.

It is also a country which has done business in our part of the world for a long time and has a stake in bringing about peace and stability to this region. Mr. Uno will be listening, but he will also be expected to air his country's views on the Palestinian uprising, the prospects of peace in the occupied areas, and the prospects of ending the Gulf war, where Japanese economic interests, along with those of most countries of the world, have been compromised.

We believe that Japan's increased interest in the problems of this vitally important region will give a boost to attempts to find a peaceful solution to these problems, while guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian people.

As an ally and trading partner of the United States, an active member of all political and economic forums, and on top of all a giant economic power with business relationships with all world countries, Japan is in itself a good example of how a war-torn country of 40 years' duration can turn into an economic superpower which is now contributing to world peace.



Samih Huan

Sawt Al-Sha'b

Has the cold war ended?

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

SOME PEOPLE think President Reagan's fourth meeting with the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was important mainly as a symbol — a symbol signifying that the "cold war" between the two superpowers is over. But that's stretching things a bit far. Maybe this is a long step towards ending the "cold war" at least temporarily. But the "cold war" goes on for now. Just ask the CIA.

More important, I think, is that this was an occasion for the leaders of the two most powerful nations in the world to take some practical steps that can lead President Reagan's successor and Gorbachev to more far-reaching steps later, especially to end some regional conflicts.

They have signed some agreements to restrict the possibilities of nuclear war, although more agreements should follow. We'll all breathe a sigh of relief when that's done.

On the regional side, the next American president could come to terms with Gorbachev on ending the Angola war. Moscow would have to see to getting the Cubans out, and the American president to getting the South Africans out.

And in the Middle East, they could work wonders. First of all, the Soviets might clarify their own views on an international conference to set the stage for an Israeli-Arab peace, and might then talk the Israelis into believing what the Americans are already saying — that such a conference would not lay down the law to Israel's disadvantage but would merely stand aside as a kind of referee in the Israeli-Arab talks.

How could the Soviets be persuasive? Diplomatic relations are one thing they could offer. And they could offer much



View from the US

freer emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel. It was 11,000 Jewish emigrants last year. Why not 100,000? Of course, this would irritate the Arabs, notably Syria and Jordan.

In the Gulf, much is to be done, and it may be that we can't wait until after the American elections. It looks as though the Iranians are caving in, and the time may be ripe to get a ceasefire.

As the war moves in Iraq's favour, the Iraqis may be tempted to push their advance beyond the border. A terrible mistake. What we need is UN Resolution 598 which leads from ceasefire to mutual withdrawal, to appointment of a court to determine who started the war. If the Iranians are smart they'll let this last point be postponed for a few years.

There are such projects as a joint US-Soviet expedition to Mars. If that could be done, it would truly suggest ceasefire in the "cold war." So many aspects of space flight are secret that joint operations would require a galaxy of decisions.

And then there is East-West trade and economic development. Just think of the potential for trade between the United States and the so-called Iron Curtain countries and the Soviet Union if most restraints were removed. That might truly seal the end of the "cold war."

letters

Grin and bear it

To the editor

I cannot help but empathize with Mr. N.K. Chakrabarti (Jerusalem Star 9-15 June), whose excellently written article on the trials and tribulations of seeking visas for a European tour highlights the bureaucratic perils encountered by many an innocent traveller.

Mr. Chakrabarti says that the traveller from third world countries is particularly susceptible to the vagaries of consular officials and immigration authorities. That may be so, but as a well worn world traveller emanating from the land where a empire once glided the globe, I can assure him that no one is immune. It might even be said that there is a "let's get even" attitude among some of those nations who once felt the oppression of colonialism.

Yet it is we travellers who, throughout history and suffering through inconvenience and insults to our pride, have made the world as small as it is today. It is we who have reduced the threats of conflict by acquiring and passing on to stay-at-home the true nature of foreign parts; it is we who have brought trade, knowledge and commerce and thereby increased world prosperity; and it is we, in our own way, who are the true ambassadors of our home countries.

I have long held the view that the United Nations should promulgate for frequent travellers a world visa, which would be honoured without question at any port of entry by participating countries, who would first have the right to thoroughly investigate each applicant. I would be prepared to wait a year or more, in order to receive a piece of paper which would allow me to enter and leave any country "freely without let or hindrance," as it says on Her Britannic Majesty's passport.

In the meantime, Mr. Chakrabarti, we shall all have to grin and bear it, but at least you now know you're not alone!

Yours faithfully,

Christopher Stone,
Amman

23 JUNE 1988

summitry for a common cause

COMMENTARY Sajid Rizvi

LONDON — When the giants confer, peace brings nurse their anxieties. The Moscow summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev was no exception; behind its rhetorical glitter lurked the fears, real or imaginary, of not only common Americans and Soviets but also the spectators from the rest of the world.

Americans and Soviets in high places all at the "conspiracy theories" that the rounds of their secondary emissaries or ephorae of influence each time precede a meet. The Washington summit last winter fired speculation that a Soviet deal on Afghanistan was in the making. What did we get? A US-Soviet deal on Afghanistan — not a solution, at peace, not even a temporary ceasefire.

This time around the summit in Moscow drew attention away from dangerous situations in the Middle East, Africa, South and Southeast Asia and Central America but not to defuse any of them. Not unjustly, it was condemned as a mere political theatre.

No one denies that the two super powers need to get to know each other — for what it's worth, since one of them at least will be out in January 1989. But even the small traders take time to get on first-name terms and then proceed with business. What's the harm in these two men from moving on to issues outside the catch-all brief of arms control?

arms control?

The problem may be quite simple, and it's exemplified by the difficulties with arms control. It boils down to an all-embracing lack of trust. If the two sides cannot trust each other on nuclear ethics, they are even less likely to feel confident of predicting give-and-take policies in the strategic areas of conflict. The same holds true if the argument is reversed.

However, history tells us that trust-building exercises by rival powers often lead to third parties being used as bargaining counters, usually without their knowledge. Why? Because it hurts less and it's politically expedient, whatever the political system, to do things that involve the minimum of the negotiators' own blood and soil.

Afghanistan proved to be an example and Europe increasingly finds its predicament to be little different from countries that are the scene of proxy conflicts.

The intimacy between Washington and several Arab states, namely Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Egypt, and the treaties between Moscow and Syria gave hope that the quest for a breakthrough in arms control would be reflected in a search for a solution in the Middle East. This was, of course, a naive expectation. How did the Middle East feature in the Moscow summit? No-one has any idea.

The same post-summit ambiguity characterizes all other so-called regional conflicts, particularly Kampuchea, Vietnam, Angola, South Africa and Central America, which involve either or both superpowers but not their nationals.

Panama: No more cards on the table

By Raul H. Ampuero
Special to The Star

LONDON — Panama is important to the United States both in political and military terms. While Washington's political strategy is notorious, it is often forgotten that the US Southern Command is headquartered in Panama, from where it exercises control over US military activities south of the Rio Grande.

There are 14 US military bases in Panama with about 10,000 servicemen; there are also installations for intelligence gathering and surveillance. The US military presence in Panama is thus crucial to the Central American crisis seems to involve all regional countries in varying degrees. Many US operations in support of the governments of El Salvador and Honduras, or the "Contras" in their fight in Nicaragua, would not get off the ground without the presence in Panama.

Yet the current crisis was largely unforeseen. The authoritarian vein of Panama's police never quite worried US officials — except when it showed a nationalist-populist tendency. Nobody anticipated what followed: a situation as difficult and rife with domestic US implications as, say, the "Contras" affair or the propping up of the armies of El Salvador and Honduras.

Nevertheless the roots of the problem run deep. The assassination of the well-known Panamanian opposition politician about three years ago caused public and government concern in the US, but it was not until June last year that the US, in the face of growing and vocal opposition, began to think that there should be more democracy in Panama.

The spark which lit an impressive public protest was the accusation by former Defence Forces (PDF), Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, that his boss General Manuel Antonio Noriega was involved in drug and arms trafficking and his appointment ordered that Hugo Spadeforo, the political leader murdered in 1985, should be disposed of.

The extent and persistence of the opposition, the way it was drastically increased by the government and the "Contras" (the United States), and the realization that the Central American situation was the problem in a number of ways.



Panama's strong man Manuel Antonio Noriega

It was initially the Assistant Secretary of Defence, Richard Armitage, who flew to Panama City for talks with General Noriega. His mission did not work. Soon after, on 4 February, Noriega was indicted in the US on charges of being involved in drug trafficking.

The White House then believed that economic sanctions would work. But with a tough repression of dissent, a divided opposition and the American banks' failure to sustain the measures (which created a shortage of the local currency, the US dollar, and closed the financial system), bank transactions reopened early in May and signalled the virtual end of those sanctions.

In the meantime negotiations continued. The numerous visits to Panama by Michael Kozak, deputy assistant director of state, in April and May gave the impression that a definitive deal was in the making.

However, the nearer a deal was thought to be, the louder became the opposition in Panama. The crisis, the opposition argued, was not between Noriega and Washington. The US concession to Noriega were thus seen as a betrayal of the democratic cause in Panama.

In May the Civic Crusade, the main opposition coalition, said that to allow Noriega to stay or return to the country after a brief exile would not only be unacceptable but would also bring about anti-American feelings (not difficult to arouse given the American presence and the Panama Canal issue which, for decades,

This arrogant disregard for the human costs of what mostly are proxy wars is illustrated in remarks by the American UN envoy, Vernon Walters, in a recent interview. He said the United States had been able to sustain peace longer than the Europeans had this century. By peace he meant, of course, the absence of a conflict directly over the heads of Europeans and Americans.

The Soviets under Gorbachev have been far too diplomatically alert to give any indication of how far their sympathies lie with this exclusivist version of peace and conflict. But in shunning the disruptive Cold War-vintage policies of his predecessors, Gorbachev has not moved closer to the developing world. Instead he has concentrated his domestic and foreign drive on the West.

Beneath the rhetoric, of which there is admittedly more from Moscow than from Washington, Gorbachev remains about as insensitive to the needs of the world outside Europe and North America as President Reagan.

The risk of such a situation is that the two empires under these politicians in need will gravitate toward each other without much thought to the substance or scope of their concord. This has happened before in history; it has been identified by the common epithets of parochial or selfish politics. Unless Moscow and Washington indicate otherwise, there will be reason to suspect that the two sides are far too preoccupied with each other to hear the world they live in.

Sajid Rizvi is the Managing Editor of Academic File.

View point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

Once Khomeini is gone

AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI could die any moment now that he is about 88 years old. Human beings, including leaders, are mortal. They are remembered by their deeds and contribution to the building of better societies and the services they have rendered to their nations. Their heritage can be more impressive and lasting by their role in promoting the cause of peace in their regions and the world at large.

Khomeini's heritage is one of wars, destruction and insensitivity to human suffering. The father of the "Islamic Revolution" has betrayed the very principles which prompted the Iranian people to bring him to power. His successors may try to follow the same path but Khomeini will be the sole one to blame for the massive destruction which befell Iran over the past 10 years.

Once Khomeini is gone, things are most likely to be different in Iran under his successors. What concerns us most in the Arab world is whether Khomeini's absence would bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war. The question is raised because there are many signs indicating that Khomeini's presence is the principal factor in keeping the conflict alive.

Khomeini is known for his stubbornness and indifference to the loss of lives. As the leader of the revolution he cannot concede defeat or acknowledge that its continuation is senseless. He is very cautious not to tarnish his image as a determined leader who never gives up a fight until the finish.

Those who will succeed Khomeini will not be in a position to maintain the war at such a high price without facing stiff opposition at home. The Iranians seem reluctantly willing to accept the calamities of the war as long as Khomeini is alive. It is highly unlikely that they would be prepared to continue a meaningless war with no end in sight to gratify second-class leaders.

Khomeini's successors can also find a face-saving formula to reach an honourable settlement with Iraq. Khomeini's presence obstructs the achievement of such a settlement because it falls far short of the victory which he has often pledged to bring about against Iraq. Moreover, a peace settlement is tantamount to a political suicide for Khomeini, and he is thus anxious to avoid it at any cost. His successors can reach a peace settlement and escape the consequences.

Khomeini's disappearance may also trigger deep divisions inside the revolution's hierarchy and encourage opposition groups to act more forcibly to topple the regime. The post-Khomeini era is likely to be characterized by confusion, indecisiveness and chaos. Under such conditions it will be extremely difficult for any nation to maintain a very costly and futile conflict.

Fire-bombs vs. demolition

Occupation troops demolish and seal scores of houses

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — In a last-ditch distributed throughout the occupied territories, the underground leaders of the uprising called for a general strike Wednesday. In many towns and cities, Palestinian students stayed away from their classes despite army threats to close down the schools. The West Bank's 1,200 schools reopened last month after a four-month suspension and the military government said it would close them again if students failed to attend class regularly.

In the West Bank city of Hebron, witnesses said students Wednesday blocked roads with rocks and stones and Israeli troops who fired tear-gas to disperse the demonstrators.

Meanwhile two Arab youths were wounded by Israeli gunfire Tuesday, including a 10-year-old boy shot in the leg by an Israeli soldier trying to disperse a stone-throwing mob in the West Bank city of Nablus, Arab hospital officials said. The army confirmed an Israeli civilian was killed in Nablus, and said the man was saying he fired in the air to disperse the attackers. Army officials said they had no reports of injuries as a result of the shooting, and did not provide further details.

The second injury involved a one-year-old Arab who was shot in the shoulder during a clash with troops in the village of Burqa near Nablus, said officials at the city's Al-Itihad Hospital. The officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, quoted Burqa residents as saying the army later clamped a curfew on the village and rounded up all men over 18 at the local school yard. The army confirmed a Burqa resident was injured in a clash with troops, but would not provide further details.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said all Israelis, not just the army, must defend Jewish settlements, and that he was right to encourage civilians to open fire on Arabs armed with firebombs. "We are in a prolonged war of independence... and everyone has to be aware, prepared, equipped," Rabin told the Associated Press in an interview Tuesday.

In Gaza, Israeli soldiers closed down of Geza city's largest outdoor marketplace Monday morning and ordered the merchants to re-open in the afternoon. The measure, which affected more than 100 fruit, vegetable and meat stands, appeared aimed at breaking the obedience of Palestinian merchants to underground uprising.



Palestinian youth arrested, detained and silenced

Issuers who have ordered stores shut in the afternoon. Also in Geza city, dozens of Palestinians staged a sit-in protest in the Red Cross building in solidarity with Arab children who have been leading the uprising. The two-hour sit-in was in keeping with the latest underground leaflet which called for a day to honour "Palestinian children martyrs."

In the meantime about 200 Israeli troops, welded shut the door Monday of a Palestinian family welfare centre in the West Bank city of El-Birah and said the closure would be in effect for two years, a spokeswoman for the centre said.

The Israeli army said the centre, where adult literacy, sewing and home economics are taught to Arab women, was closed for promoting violent resistance. "There was a systematic policy of educating youths to violent activities," an army spokesman said, adding that military officials found "inflammatory and antisemitic material" in two raids on the centre.

Also Monday, Israeli prison spokesman Johnny Tatar said a Palestinian woman prisoner from the Gaza Strip was freed on bail after giving birth to a boy Friday. The Jerusalem Post said it was the first time a security prisoner had ever been released on bail.

Israel's army on Sunday shut down three Arab schools where protests have erupted, and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was reported holding a meeting with Palestinian leaders in an effort to avert a dialogue.

Israeli government leaders issued an appeal for the people to help in the battle against hundreds of fires that are being blamed on arsonists acting as

part of the six-month-old Palestinian uprising. Cabinet ministers asked at their weekly meeting for Israelis to "help all bodies that deal with extinguishing and preventing fires" following 2,500 fires since early May that destroyed more than 25,000 acres of trees and pasture land, a government communiqué said.

In the West Bank, army troops shot and wounded a 20-year-old Palestinian during disturbances in the village of Salem near Nablus, a military spokesman said. The spokesman said Arab residents attacked a routine army patrol "with rocks, slingshots and road blockades." An official at the Itihad Hospital in Nablus said the man was hit in the left side of the neck, but was in fair condition.

Meanwhile, in the Gaza Strip, Palestinians heeded calls by the fundamentalist Islamic Jihad (holy war) Organization to strike and hold demonstrations to mark the hanging of three Arabs in 1930 by the British mandatory authorities.

In the Khan Yunis refugee camp, Palestinians burned tires and attacked Israeli troops with rocks and firebombs, an Arab reporter and Israeli radio said. The soldiers opened fire killing 17-year-old Khaled Al-Haj Yusuf, who was hit in the chest. Two other Arabs were wounded. The military spokesman confirmed that a Palestinian was killed and two others wounded and said the army was investigating the circumstances.

However troops clamped a curfew on the refugee camp but the reporter said, residents milled on the streets and burned tires in other parts of the town.

Saturday's firebombings were the latest in a mounting series of such attacks on Israeli soldiers



Campaign of kids arrest in Jerusalem



Street fights: the everyday scene in the occupied territories

and civilians. The army has initiated a series of measures to curb the attacks. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin gave soldiers and civilians permission to shoot at firebomb-throwers on sight. Last week, a military court sentenced a Palestinian, convicted of throwing a firebomb at Israeli soldiers, to 10 years imprisonment. On Thursday and Friday, the army demolished the homes of seven alleged firebomb throwers.

In Arab East Jerusalem police arrested 19 Palestinians after protesters took over two main streets in the commercial district and pelted Israeli vehicles with rocks, police spokesman Rati Levy said. Protesters also threw rocks and an empty bottle at the Damascus Gate, one of the northern entrances to the walled, old city.

However the Beit Furik clash began at about 4 a.m. when soldiers entered the village to destroy the home of Ahmed Hanani, allegedly a member of a gang that assassinated Nablus Mayor Zefer Al-Msari in March 1986 and carried out attacks against Israelis, the army said.

Arab youths guarding the village alerted residents over portable loudspeakers, and about 700 villagers armed with rocks and bottles rushed into the streets to face the approximately 100 troops, said village Rati Yusuf Masoud, 25.

The soldiers opened fire, and the sniping street battle raged for about four hours, said Masoud, who was shot in the right leg. He spoke to the Associated Press from his hospital bed at Nablus' Al-Itihad Hospital.

About two hours after entering the village, troops blew up the house, Masoud said. "I saw a big cloud go up into the sky," he said. "After the house exploded, the fighting really picked up."

Later Friday, two army troops were parked at a roadblock outside Beit Furik, and soldiers barred reporters from entering. Five of the 18 soldiers barred reporters from entering. Five of the 18 villagers wounded by gunfire were in serious condition, including a 22-year-old woman who was shot in the throat and paralyzed from the chest down, said a doctor at Al-Itihad Hospital.

Casualties were being brought to the hospital throughout the morning and about five hours after the clash. An 18-year-old youth arrived at the emergency room with a bullet wound in the right leg.

Rabin said the uprising was supported by the majority of the 1.5 million Palestinians in the occupied territories and had shifted from mass demonstrations to commercial strikes, civil disobedience and individual acts of firebombing and stoning. "The fire-bombs are the most disturbing problem," Maj. Gen. Amram Mitzna, the army's West Bank commander, told Israel radio. "We shall do everything possible to stop this phenomenon."

In a related development the Israeli Civil Rights League, an independent forum of left-wing lawyers, sharply criticized the soldiers' treatment of Arabs in the occupied territories. One lawyer, Natta Goldman, told a news conference Arabs no longer had complaints about brutality because the army had started to take action on most petitions, Israel radio said. The league also quoted the lawyers as saying one-third of the Palestinians arrested by Israeli forces in the last year, or 2,500 Arabs, are currently in jail for six months without trial under emergency regulations.

23 JUNE 1988

Eyewitness in the occupied land

The yellow wind

Editor's NOTE: Following is the 12th of a set of expostulations from the book "The Yellow Wind" by David Grossman. The book originally appeared in Hebrew and was later translated by Haim Witzman. Grossman's book was awarded by the Israeli authorities and was later passed for publication being two chapters.

OUR BARTA'a, the Israeli one, is a soldier and a moral activist. Our house was nicer, and every day lived on his own. With him, a married son would continue to live with his father. Even today there are differences: they go to Tulkarm and Nablus for shopping and enjoyment — those cities are their focal point in every way. Our focus is the Jewish city of Hadera. There is a gap — there is distance between us.

The other Barta'a (the people of such Barta'a call their sister "the other Barta'a") work up the face of the ravine, and is poorer and more crowded. Lines of oxcarts break through the fences around the houses, and flocks of sheep kick up dust in the alleys.

Amr Kabhe notices me talking with some teenager, on the street, and suggests that I come with him to his house. He is 26 years old but looks much older. He works in the poultry slaughterhouse in Hadera and does quilts with his hands. He has a few dogs, a cat and a sunlit, but like the houses in Israeli Barta'a, his small children play on the floor mats, and there is a view, open view from the window.

Asad, 20 years old, baby-faced, works in the village, about to get married. "They have Israeli identity cards, so they can go to Tel Aviv and hang out all night and no one does anything to them. I have to return to the village at night, or hide it I want to sleep there. My car has the blue licence plate of a 'defaw' and they have yellow Israeli plates. They feel like kings because of that, because the police will stop me at a checkpoint and let them pass, like Israelis."

Once I was driving along the road, and the car behind me honked the whole time, so that I would get off the road and let him pass. I looked in the mirror and saw an Israeli Arab. It didn't help me any — he almost threw me off the road, and as he passed he shouted, "Move aside, move aside, you dirty 'defaw'! Go back to Nablus, where you came from!"

The two others nod. Asad: "If you ask out a girl from there, she says, 'I don't go out with 'defawin'." Amr: "Still, there have been some marriages with them during the last few years. At first, they didn't want to marry us, but now they're getting used to it."

Asad: "It's like an Ashkenazi Jew not wanting to marry a Yemenite Jewess."

Amr: "And there's something interesting. Whenever they have a fight with someone over something, they run to us and ask us to fight for them."

The three of them laugh. "As if we were their bodyguards."

Jawdat: "They always brag about how much like the Israelis they are, yet they don't sense what the Israelis think of them. Israeli Arab towns like Faradi and Kufar Qar don't get the same kind of government support Ja-



Continued harsh treatment will never bring good results

corded an unflattering description of them by an Israeli Arab, a native of nearby Umm El-Fatih. Immediately after the war," the young Arab told me, "without even waiting for the ceasefire, we all ran to Barta'a. All those years we heard the adults talking about how Barta'a had been cut in two, and about the wonderful people there, and we wanted to see for ourselves. So what did we see? A filthy village. People dressed shabbily, in clothes from 20 years ago. We had a game, when we were kids, of counting the moustaches of 'defawin' — that's what we call them, 'defawin'. You know, people who live in the 'defa', the West Bank."

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Lest we forget

Editor's Note: Israeli current atrocious acts against the Palestinian people brought to mind the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr Feleiz Jaber in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban centres since 1948.

Part
XI

269. Al-Naghayyah located 25 kms, SE of Haifa. Population: 693. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 5,850 dunums were stolen.

270. Ghurabah located 26 kms, NE of Safed. Population: 200. Obliterated in 1948, and kibbutz Gonen was established on its stolen lands of 2,850 dunums.

271. Al-Ghazzawiyah located 4 kms, east of Beisan. Population: 1,020. Obliterated in 1948, and on its stolen lands of 11,200 dunums, which extended to the Jordan river, the settlement of Ma'oz Hayyim was established.

272. Farah located 13 kms, NW of Safed. Population: 320. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 7,228 dunums were stolen.

273. Al-Falouj located 9 kms, south of Beisan. Population: 110. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 729 dunums were stolen.

274. Al-Falouj located 30 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 4,870. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Olivet Gat and Nir Hen were established on its stolen lands of 38,038 dunums.

275. Falah located 15 kms, NE of Jaffa. Population: 1,200. Obliterated in 1948, and on its stolen lands was built the eastern suburb of Pith Tikva.

276. Faradiyah located 10 kms, SW of Safed. Population: 870, of whom 100 were massacred when the Jews occupied it in 1948. Obliterated in 1948, and on its stolen lands of 18,747 dunums the settlement of Perod was established.

277. Fardees located 40 kms, NE of Jaffa. Population: 20. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 1,082 dunums were stolen.

278. Far'am located 7 kms, NE of Safed. Population: 740. Obliterated in 1948, and on its stolen lands of 2,088 dunums, the settlement of Hezor Ha Galilit was established.

279. Farwanah located 10 kms, south of Beisan. Population: 330. Obliterated in 1948, and on its stolen lands of 4,888 dunums the settlements of Revaya, Seda Tarumot, and Rahov were established.

280. Futays located 17 kms, NW of Beersheba. Population: 150. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Pithish was established on its stolen lands of 1,010 dunums.

281. Qaqoun located 7 kms, NW of Tulkarm. Population: 1,970. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Gan Yehiyah and Ha'ogen were established on its stolen lands of 41,787 dunums.

282. Lonia located 5 kms, NW of Jerusalem. Population: 900. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 4,050 dunums were stolen.

283. Al Qibab located 10 kms, SE of Ramla. Population: 1,980. Obliterated in 1948 after many of its people were massacred, and the settlement of Ayyalon was established on its stolen lands of 12,760 dunums.

284. Qabba'ah located 12 kms, NE of Safed. Population: 480. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 13,817 dunums were stolen.

285. Al-Qibca located 18 kms, SW of Jerusalem. Population: 260. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,808 dunums were stolen.

286. Al Qubaybeh located 27 kms, west of Hebron. Population: 1,060. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Lakhish was established on its stolen lands of 10,737 dunums.

287. Al Qubaybeh located 12 kms, SW of Ramla. Population: 1,720. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Keter Hanegid was established on its stolen lands of 11,912 dunums.

288. Qaddis located 94 kms, north of Safed. Population: 390. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 2,441 dunums were stolen.

289. Qaddis located 7 kms, NW of Safed. Population: 240. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 2,441 dunums were stolen.

290. Al-Qudeiryah located 18 kms, south of Safed. Population: 390. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 12,488 dunums were stolen.

291. Qazazah located 18 kms, south of Ramla. Population: 940. Obliterated in 1948 after massacring many of its people, and its lands of 18,828 dunums were stolen.

292. Al-Qastal located 10 kms, west of Jerusalem. Population: 90. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Kastal was established on its stolen lands of 1,439 dunums.

293. Al-Qasteenah located 27 kms, SW of Ramla. Population: 890. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Arugot was established on its stolen lands of 8,245 dunums.

294. Qatrah located 15 kms, SW of Ramla. Population: 1,210. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Gedera was established on its stolen lands of 5,330 dunums.

295. Qarneer located 40 kms, SE of Haifa. Population: 750. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Regavim was established on its stolen lands of 11,281 dunums.

296. Qudiah located 30 kms, east of Jaffa. Population: 1,010. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 4,105 dunums were stolen.

297. Qumiah located 10 kms, NW of Beisan. Population: 440. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of En Harod and Tal Yoser were established on its stolen lands of 4898 dunums.

Western Sahara 'transformed'

While the dispute over its fate festers, the territory of Western Sahara is undergoing physical change on a large scale, affecting the welfare of its people, as a Moroccan writer discovered during a recent trip....

By Ali Bahajjoub
Special to The Star

EL AYOUN, Western Sahara — When we landed at El Ayoun airport, I was struck by the dramatic change the place has experienced since Western Sahara was ceded to Morocco in February 1976 following Spain's withdrawal from the area.

The passengers transferred from the plane to a modern airport building, erected to meet the increasing air traffic to this remote but interesting place. Only 13 years ago, El Ayoun was unheard of — its obscurity compounded by the Spanish neglect of essential social and economic development. In the intervening period, however, El Ayoun has been transformed from a cluster of army barracks and shanty towns into a modern town with all the expected amenities.

The piece appears prosperous and in harmony despite the constraints of war between Moroccan forces and the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas fighting for the control of the territory. Over the years, Moroccan authorities have succeeded in bringing to the inhabitants of this arid and inhospitable land economic and social amenities com-

parable with those available to Moroccans in the north.

The endeavour was begun with a fund-raising drive by King Hassan. In 1976, the King espoused to Moroccans to respond favourably to a national loan of \$230 million to finance the development of Western Sahara. Not only was the loan oversubscribed but another was issued and achieved its target within a few weeks.

The Saharan development programme was initially worked out with the help and advice of the local tribesmen within the framework of an agency plan. By the end of 1976, the Moroccan government had spent some \$600 million on various projects in the area — roughly about \$6,000 for every Sahrawi, a considerable sum by African standards.

The official Spanish census of 1976 gave details of 74,487 inhabitants in Western Sahara, spread mainly in and around the towns of El-Ayoun, Smara, Boujdor and Dakhla. The inhabitants of the desert territory, characterized by low (50-200 mm a year) rainfall and sheep herds, were virtually unprotected against the elements until the

area was turned into a massive work-site by Moroccans anxious to develop its infrastructure.

The beneficiaries of that change include the local inhabitants and a few thousand Sahrawis. The nomadic population is provided with minimum living standards — food, housing and social and public services designed to encourage a sedentary lifestyle.

The shanty towns have been replaced by blocks of flats or housing units. Primary and secondary schools have been built in every locality while every district of the town has local health-care centers. In 1976, there were only 920 local pupils at school in El Ayoun; now there are more than 21,800. With the exception of roadworks, prospecting for water resources and mining, the Moroccan government investment is estimated at over \$1 billion and spent at two stages.

The objective of the first phase was to develop housing, schools, health centres, sewage and water supplies, roads, communications and the administrative structure. The second stage was aimed at promoting economic activity. The local community was invited to set up businesses and trades with the help of soft-term loans.

When the Moroccans moved into the area in 1976, hundreds were lured to work in the Sahara for double pay. Consumer goods



Sahrawi people enjoy life amenities in Sahare capital, El Ayoun

were offered tax-free. Now that the Sahrawis have finished their professional training in various sectors, they are taking over and the double pay incentive has been phased out.

The variety and range of the development projects is quite evident to visitors. A United Nations mission was in the area last December to conduct a technical study in preparation for a UN-supervised referendum to which Morocco adheres.

The restoration of diplomatic relations between Rabat and Al-

geria in May could be the catalyst for a new era of pragmatism in which the fate of Western Sahara would be decided once and for all. The social and economic change in the area has meant that the interests of the Sahrawi people remain foremost in the minds of the Moroccans, who obviously favour integration.

Ali Bahajjoub is the London Bureau Chief of the Maghreb Arab Press, the national news agency of Morocco.

Gaza centre awaits audience

By Meureen Ali
Special to The Star

LONDON — In the Gaza Strip, where few amenities exist, ex-mayor Reehad Shawa embarked upon a dream project designed to bring new life and fresh stimulus to the area. The plan was to build a cultural centre where the people of Gaza could find refuge and comfort from the harsh realities of life in isolation under occupation.

Here, the people of the Gaza would be free to enjoy a wide variety of cultural programmes, generated by their own community and from abroad. These would include theatrical and musical entertainment, films, and a range of social and educational courses.

The dream quickly began to form into reality as funds raised by the local Benevolent Society for the Gaza Strip were supplemented by donations from overseas governments and organizations. Plans were drawn up and a two-year completion schedule worked out.

Ten years of heartache and frustration later, the centre was finally finished, but since its inauguration the Palestinian uprising, its future has been in limbo. At present, it can be seen as little more than a monument to the tenacity of those who were determined not to be beaten by Israeli sabotage and the impossible odds of tackling such a project under difficult circumstances.

From the beginning Mayor Shawa was determined to involve the local community in every aspect of the centre's development, but a lack of facilities and expertise made for slow progress. Most of the materials had to be imported which meant massive delays in ports and warehouses, deliberately engineered by Israeli bureaucrats.

The Israeli construction management company imposed on the project by the governing authorities was found guilty of sav-



Gaza's main street does not reflect here realities of life

agely contractual errors and was eventually sacked by Syrian architect Saad Mohaffel, who was forced to assume a much greater role in the project at the expense of his other commitments.

Even though built by local builders, under Mohaffel's guidance, the centre has until now been viewed with suspicion by the local community which has been reluctant to accept it for what it is.

Thus the handsome concrete structure with its theaters, auditorium, a fully furnished library, restaurant, terraces and printing press, now straddles a corner of Gaza as an assertion of Palestinian identity, which the Palestinians themselves have not had a chance to come to terms with.

Like her father, Lelle Shawa has devoted the last 10 years to the project, working virtually as a manager after the Israeli management firm was sacked. "Now that we have finished building," she says, "people are beginning to relate to the idea." The permanent management staff who look after the place have done a good job of defending it among the local community and a certain pride is beginning to develop, but it is probably go-

ing to take years to really get it going and overcome the suspicion that still seems to surround it.

On the other hand, response to the idea of the centre from overseas has been encouraging. Generous gifts of furniture and equipment have been given or promised by several Western governments and a number of countries are to be involved in training personnel at all levels.

But, in the meantime, the neat library furniture stands empty beneath a lighted dome. The theatre gives out a silent echo. The restaurant remains vacant. The only real sign of life comes from the throb of the printing press in the heart of the basement, churning out school textbooks for the Gaza Strip.

Equating the rights of the Palestinians with those of Israelis

By Paacal Kermey
Special to The Star

EQUATING the national rights of the Palestinians with the so-called Israeli rights as Secretary of State Shultz seems to indicate is grossly unjust, illogical and against the nature of things.

For how can one equate the national and political rights of the Palestinians in their ancestral homeland with the alleged rights of the usurper of the country, whose people have been gathered in Palestine from the four corners of the earth? As is well-known, the Jews were brought to Palestine during the thirty years of the unimpaired British rule in Palestine and with the subsequent unlimited and unconditional support of the United States.

As an example, it should be remembered that President Truman insisted immediately at the end of World War II, on the entry to Palestine of 100,000 Jews from Europe although the United States government had refused to allow European Jews to enter the United States as immigrants. In effect, the United States was cherishing at the expense of the Palestinians and their homeland, Great Britain, being exhausted by the war and in a great need of American financial assistance, had no alternative but to comply with Truman's demand.

The Palestinians of today are the descendants of the Canaanites, the Philistines (from whom the name of "Palestine" originated), and the other early

tribes which inhabited Palestine. They have lived continuously in Palestine since the dawn of history. They continued to constitute the main element of the population until the majority of the original inhabitants of Palestine were displaced by the Israelis in 1948, who took their land and created Israel.

The claim that Palestine was the historic home of the Jews and that they were driven by violence from Palestine, ignores the fact that it was by similar violence that the ancient Israelites themselves conquered the country in times gone by. (See Palestine & International Law by Henry Cattan at page 7, Israel & the Arabs by Professor Maxime Rodinson at page 216, and The Decadence of Judaism in our Times by Moshe Menahem at page 16, the latter two authors being Jews.)

Thus there can be no room at all for equating or comparing the Palestinians' inherent national rights with any foreign people's rights. Any argument to the contrary is mere sophistry. The Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are therefore entitled not only to exercise the right to self-determination but also to exercise the right of sovereignty over their homeland, both of which are the foundations of international law. And indeed the aim of the present Palestinian uprising is exactly to end the abominable Israeli occupation of their territory and to create their independent state.

Winning point scored in last minute

HAMBURG, West Germany (AP) — Van Basten showed off his dazzling array of soccer skills all through the game. But he failed with his most lethal move — scoring goals — until a header from time to push the Netherlands past West Germany 4-2 Sunday and into the final of the European Championship.

Van Basten's angled drive of 15 meters (yards) out victoriously capped a creative comeback effort for the Netherlands as they continued an unlikely one.

He would not have picked a better time, said a delighted Dutch coach Rinus Michels. "It was just what we needed," he said, and he pushed his forward ahead in the top left. The 23-year-old has four goals from six

many games in the tournament. His nearest rival, West German Rudi Voller, will not add to his two goals as his ineffective performance added to the West German demise.

In a heated battle of "eternal foes," as Michels called it, German midfielder Lothar Matthäus converted a penalty in the 55th minute and the home team long looked like the winners.

But Romanian referee Ion Igna was kind to Van Basten when he awarded him a penalty after the Dutchmen's marker, Juergen Kohler, appeared to put in a fair tackle that floored the striker.

Defender Ronald Koeman had no trouble with his penalty kick and the momentum swung the Netherlands' way.

West German Coach Franz Beckenbauer said: "The team thought it was treated unjustly" by the referee, giving it heavy task that could no longer keep up with the quick combination play of the opposition.

The West German midfielder collapsed and the Dutch strikers increasingly turned up in front of Elke Immler.

Jan Wouters, an spectacular but ineffective midfielder, raved in the space the Germans yielded in retreat and his desperate through ball gave Van Basten space to beat Kohler for space.

After scoring two of his three goals in a 3-1 win over England with left-footed crosses, he now unleashed his right foot to

best Immler.

"His performance was even better than against England," Michels said. "He was under intense pressure from the occasion and the individual defence on him was impressive."

Despite the marking there was no stopping him. The Milan striker was winning headers, spilling dribbling wizardry around and beating defenders with pace.

His partnership with fellow Milan player Ruud Geurts matured further as they repeatedly set up passing combinations that troubled the German defense.

The only thing missing in his first-half performance was a goal. After falling behind, the Netherlands kept a cool head and with passing

play unraveled then ragged rearguard.

After the Matthäus penalty the players had time to talk and started to concentrate again," Michels said.

But all their constructive play might have led to little had it not been for the disputed penalty.

It gave the Dutch extra drive that sapped the German resolve. It gave Van Basten the perfect circumstances for another of his spectacular strikes that clearly made him the star of the championships so far. "It was a wonderful goal," mused Michels. A handful of games for Milan last season because of injury.

He even thought of quitting only six months ago after operations on his left and right ankles. In the last week, he has proved both are in excellent condition.

Princes Basma opens social centres

AMMAN (Star) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, Chairperson of the Queen Aila Jordan Social Welfare Fund (CAJSWF), will Sunday inaugurate four comprehensive social centres in Al-Showbaq district.

These centres are part of a larger project, that aims at establishing social centres in the southern part of the Kingdom.

The project is financed by the Industrial Development Bank, and is carried out by CAJSWF.

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Nicklaus golfer of century

NEW YORK (AP) — Jack Nicklaus was selected golfer of the century Monday night as the man who most dominated Dominant American golf during its 100th century.

Nicklaus beat out seven others who had been chosen by a panel of officials, golf historians and writers.

The total number of the votes was not disclosed when the announcement was made at a dinner marking golf's 100th anniversary in the United States.

Others who were up for the award were Ben Hogan, Bobby Jones, Arnold Palmer, Sam Snead, Kathy Whitworth, Mickey Wright and Babe Zaharias.

Hogan, Palmer, Snead and Whitworth were in the audience. Jones and Zaharias are deceased.

Nicklaus, who was presented with a life-size statue, said all the nominees had been told to prepare an acceptance speech. But he did not because he said he thought it would be presumptuous.

Earlier in the day, Nicklaus, a five-time PGA player of the year, said he hoped that his credentials would earn him the award.

Others in the United States.

Nicklaus, 46, has 71 tour titles and 18 others overseas, including an all-time best 18 majors. In addition, he won the US amateur championship twice.

Nicklaus, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, came out of Ohio State University to turn professional in 1961 and joined the tour in 1962.

Nicklaus has won the Masters six times, the PGA championship five times and has captured two US Open titles as well as three British Opens. He led to make the cut in this year's US Open.

He started the year with career earnings just under \$5 million. Nicklaus was the leading money-winner on the tour eight times.

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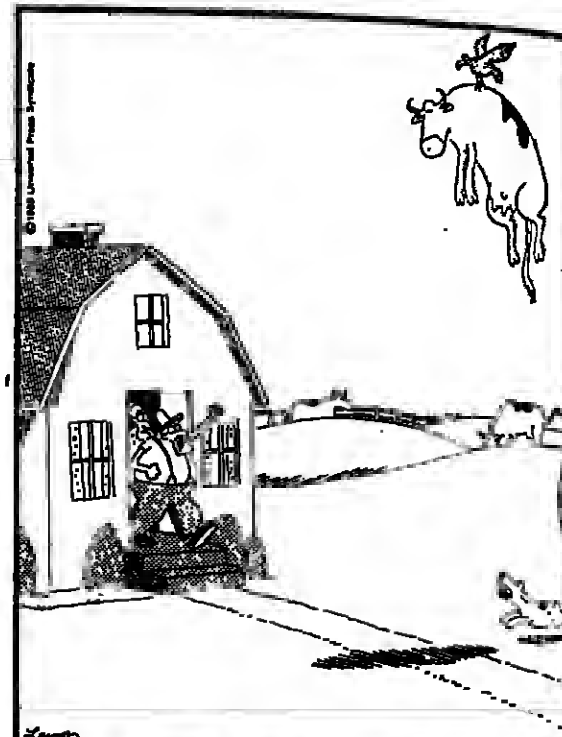
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Mountain families



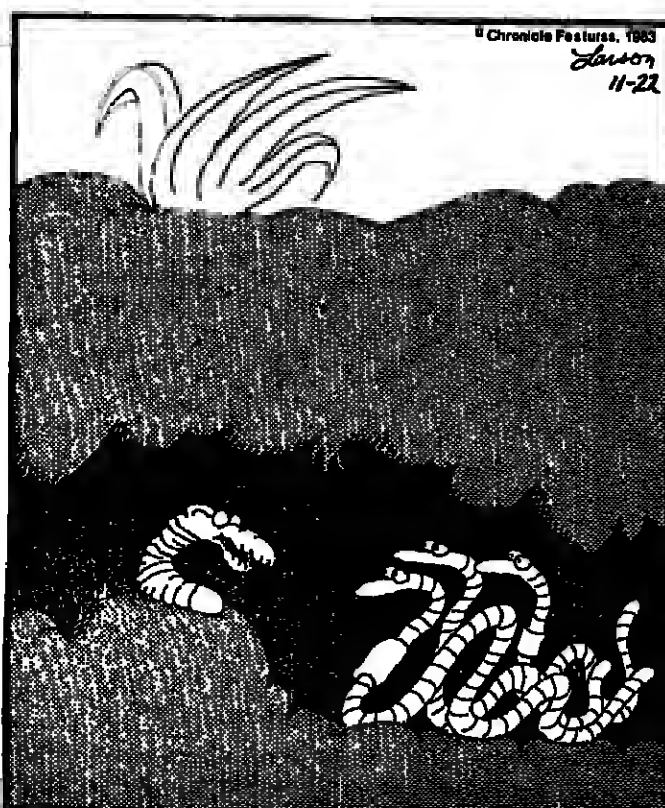
"I'm coming! I'm coming! ... Keep your skin on!"



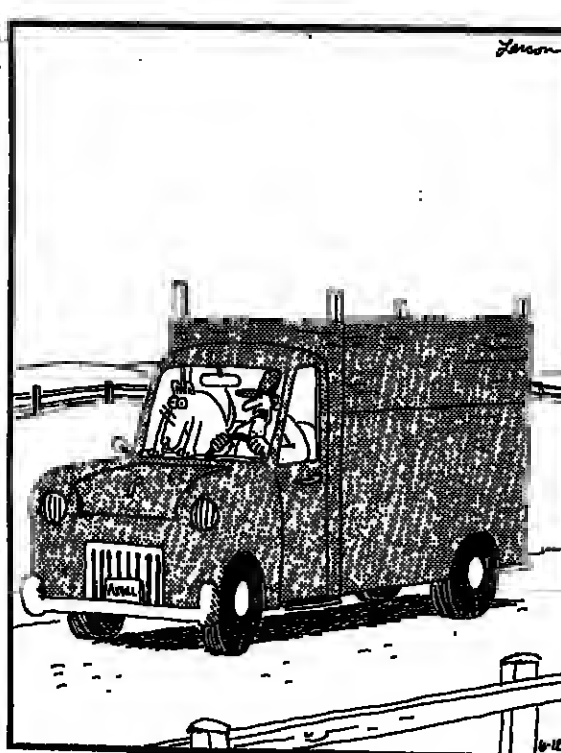
"Dongi ... That cowhawk's back."

THE FAR SIDE THE FAR SIDE THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



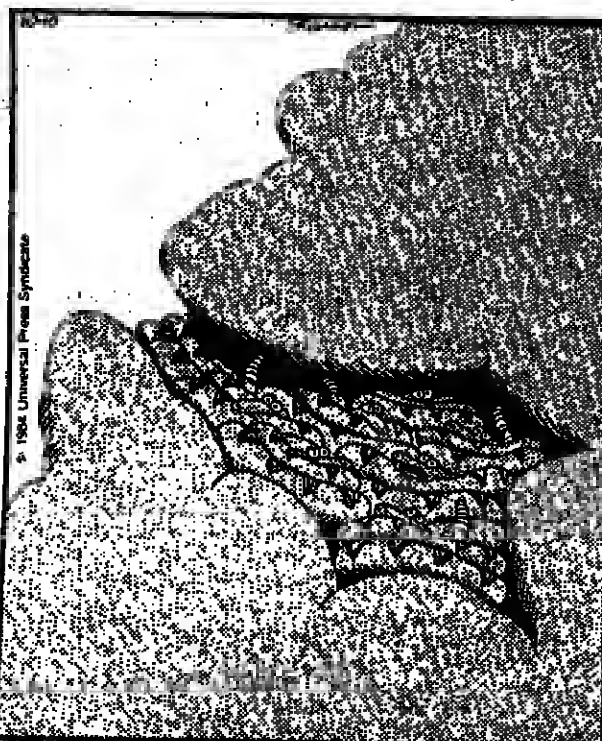
"So, there we were... Locked into this life and death tug-o-war... Your grandma had one and of me, the bird had the other, but everyone went away satisfied."



"Somethin' dead in the road up ahead... Is that a cat? Too dang big for a cat... Coit, maybe... Sure da look like a cat, though."



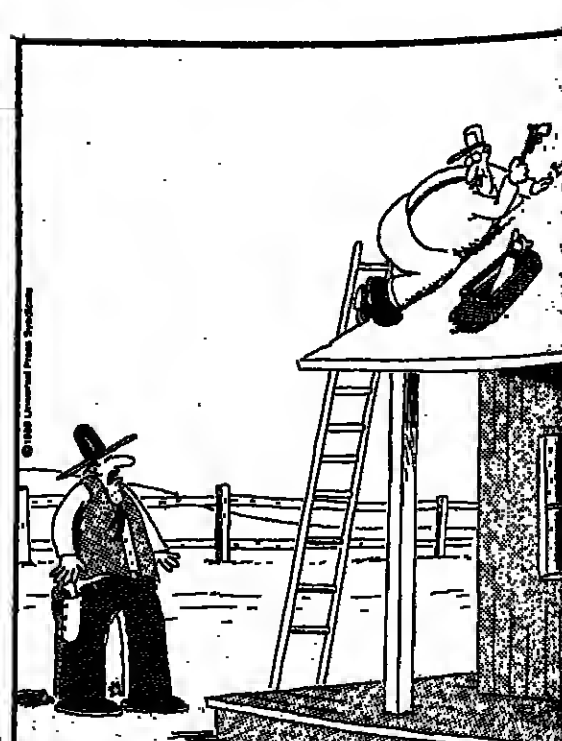
"Oh, leaaaaamrrrry... I think you should look up nillilice and soooooay and see who's right... over... your... head."



"Hey, I feel someone moving! bang, this place gives me the willies."



"Crimony! ... Seems like I just cleaned out that fixture last week."



"So... they tell me you're pretty handy with a gun."

Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

More lights on Algerian Cinema

The process of bringing into light some of the modern Algerian cinema, one of the names that immediately springs to mind is that of director Merzak Allouache, one of the younger generation of Algerian filmmakers who rebelled against the monopoly of the war theme in the past, and wanted film to reflect the contemporary scene of the country.

Allouache's debut in the cinema is the film that reflects the life of the Algerian youth afflicted by poverty, boredom and loneliness.

Who (or rather the anti-hero) of the film, Omar, is an Algerian young man, virile and full of life — leading a life of indifference on an overcrowded housing estate and working at a routine office job. The highlights of Omar's life are his evenings with his friends, usually spent at cheap cafes, and his only luxuries are his dreams.

A tangible link between Omar and his dreams is his cassette recorder on which he records his favourite songs and popular songs that take him away from the dreary monotony of his life, to a colourful world of love and romance.

The turning point of Omar's life (and consequently that of the film) is when Omar is robbed of his recorder and has to replace it by a new one. On this new tape, he hears the voice of a girl expressing (to the recorder) her boredom with her loneliness within the four walls of her room, although she had painted flowers on these walls.

The girl voices exactly what Omar himself is undergoing when he hears his innermost feelings. So he decides to find a way to realize their communication.

The film is a series of shots with the main character as the link between them. These shots come to life with the help of the hero himself takes the role of the director and addresses the audience directly through the camera expressing his feelings.

Merzak Allouache straddles with his very special style and technique the "anti-heroic" qualities of his "hero." In fact, the life of the film is ironic: Omar, "gattito radia" is a young man whose expression meaning that his excessive manhood is his only strength. The irony of the expression is most evident in the scene which is (consequently) the "anti-climax" of the film: when Omar finally meets his dream girl, he becomes dumbstruck and motionless... the only contact he has with her remains in his daydreams.

The film ends with the same scene with which it begins: a young man marking the beginning of a day in Omar's life. The film only stresses the sameness of Omar's days and the monotony of his life.

Recent film releases

The Law (R) Steven Spielberg. A gripping action-adventure, horror, comedy (Poor).

Friday The 13th, Part VII (R) Lar Park Lincoln — Mad killer Jason does his bloody thing again. Give us a break (Fair).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

Salsa (PG) Robby Rouse — Obvious imitation of "Saturday Night Fever" with a Latin twist. This is a fun dance movie (Fair).

Chase zombie criminals. Disgusting sci-fi, horror, comedy (Poor).

Friday The 13th, Part VII (R) Lar Park Lincoln — Mad killer Jason does his bloody thing again. Give us a break (Fair).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).



Your TV guide

Channel
2

"The
Immigrants"
beginning
Wednesday
at 10:20

Saturday

4:20 European football championship finale

8:00 Le Chevalier de Pardal: Jean Levasseur and his wife each try to get rid of the other, only to find out that love has strange surprises in store.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Un Ode de Plus with guest Pierre Bachelet

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Mr Belvedere

9:10 Saturday Varieties

10:00 News in English.

10:20 Feature Film: "An Australian in Rome"

10:40 Secret Army "A Little Old Lady"

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "Assault and Matrimony"

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10:40 Secret Army "A Little Old Lady"

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "Assault and Matrimony"

10:40 News in English

that earning his daily bread is more important than schooling.

Thursday

8:00 Rue Carnot

8:30 Le monde magique de Chantal Goya

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un Ode de Plus: this week with Milan Farmer

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Charlie Chaplin

9:10 Preview of the new programme cycle

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "Stranger on My Land"

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